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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 218 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind..	11430
11th „	Kalyan† ..	8987
18th „	Plassy Del Aterik ..	7346
25th „	Narkunda ..	16118
27th „	Mandala† ..	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
2nd Oct.	Delta ..	8089
9th „	Morea ..	10890
16th „	Khiva† ..	8947
23rd „	Karmala ..	8088
30th „	Naldera ..	15825
6th Nov.	Syria ..	6660

‡Fully booked from China, will not carry passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Date About.	Steamer	
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Freemantle, Melbourne & Syd.
16th „	Dunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
3rd Sept.	Bamora	Karachi & P. Gulf 10 a.m.
3rd „	Chakla	Karachi direct 11 a.m.
9th „	Arratoon Apcar	East and South Africa, Via Prebunder.
9th „	Barjora	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be learnt with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
†Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5050	16th Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Lemon Maru	J. Shinozaki.	20th Sept.	25th Sept.
Glam Maru	D. Imaizumi	20th Sept.	30th Sept.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	1st Oct.	10th Oct.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Shirts (negligé Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per doz.
„ (Dress) .. .. „ 3 „ „
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Naoroji Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Ormuz, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
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Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
32-33, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,0[illegible],000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,78,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,821/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. E. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£330,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposits at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchase and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Fund	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 5,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital:	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs.	40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls:	Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	Rs.	2,68,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. J. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sur accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascer tained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description crans acted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 75,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interes is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED MEJEBOY. (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuean das Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Pranchand Chhaganlal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from that Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA.
Managing Director

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Peti Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approve Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audi according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. Th supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office 6-7, Clive St., Calcutta
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MARTIN Co., Managing Agents.
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Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz, Branch Secretary
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, Ground Floor, BOMBAY

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 6, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Ylodlo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
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Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
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LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
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Agency Applications Invited.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD, CALCUTTA.
Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceed...Rs. 40,00,000
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in Indi
S. B. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay-Branch,
40, Medows Street, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,25,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ..	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
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ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

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123, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukumchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
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Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a Boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to—
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Secretaries and Managers.

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FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
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Competent Cheta, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
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THE FAVOURITE FIVE

Beloved of the Nations.

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The renowned cure for Malaria, Influeza Plague, Ague and al other Fevers. so well-known throughout the East that it scarce needs furthur recommendation. Looked upon by the nation as a GOD-SEND in times of epedemic and the fever season.

HEALO SKIN OINTMENT

The household remedy of England in all troubles of the skin including Bad Legs, Boils, Eczema Eruptions, wouds, skin Irritation Burns, Piles, Cuts, Rashes, Itch an ore and Tender Feet. Thousand of Testimonials. Keep it in the home for remember ,' a stich in time saves nine."

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The popular Indian Cough and cold Cure. It touches the tickle, dissolves, the gathered phlegm, soothes all inflamatiod of the lungs heals the sore spots in the air passages and serves as an ideal tonic to the chest and lungs. Lynsola contains no opiates and can be given to infants.

LAOCOON PAIN-RUB

A boon to all sufferers from Gout, Rheumatism, Arthritis, Neuralgia, sciatica, Lumbago, stiffuess in joints, painful arms, Headache, Tic Douloureux and all painful affections generally. Laocoon Pain-Rub gives relief in a rub. Just rub it in and you rub the pain out.

ATLAS TONIC

The DOUBLE-ACTION TONIC so widely prescribed by the physician. Atlas Tonic not only rebuilds the shattered nerve and brain tissues but helps and promotes the weakened digestion. Invalueable in Digestive and Nervous Disorders, Malnutrition. Emaciation, Weakness, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis, Constipation ann Dyspepsia. Atlas Tonic makes you your younger self once again. Nothing like it for brain-workers and those who lead a sedantary life Rightly called "The Prop of Old Age."

MADON SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

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IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.

Prompt attention under European supervision given to all orders

Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) Garments cleaned by the **French Chemical Process** thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing work.

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Please write for price list

Royal Laundry Co.

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No. 96.

FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, ETC.

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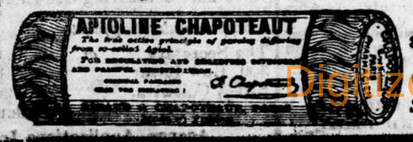

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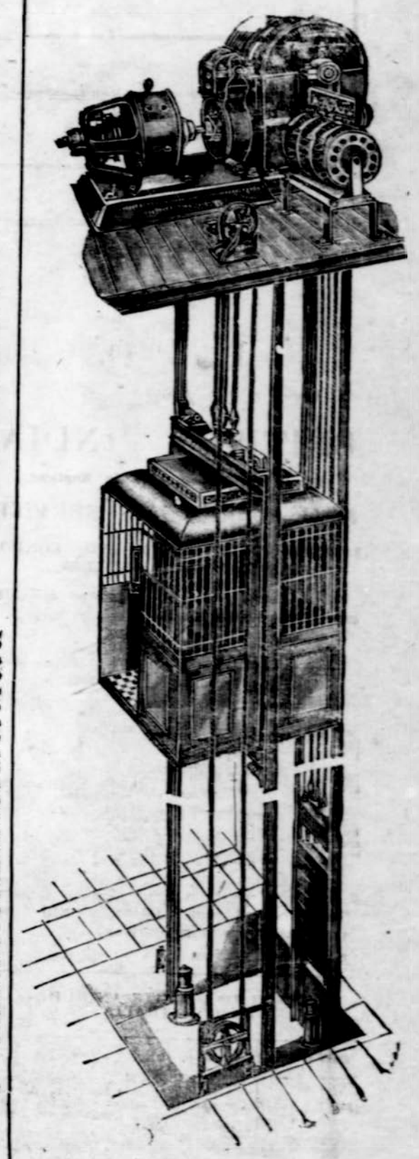

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RAILWAY GOODS RATES and CHARGES, CHECKED FREE, only to Customers, Merchants, Managers of Mills and Firms. 12 years' experience. We have discovered heavy overcharges on railway goods. Apply :—ROZEY BROTHERS, Railway Claim Settlement Agency, Bandra.
4658

ANXIETIES NO MORE! when "VENUS" POLICIES" provide Funds for Marriages SUPPORT in OLD AGE BONUS for FAMILY PROVISIONS. Monthly premium First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class Re. 1. Attractive Benefits. Liberal Privileges No Medical Examination. Rules and Proposal forms. Supplied Gratis on request Wanted Agents everywhere. Apply: M. HANS UX, Esq., President, THE VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, 10, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ANY WORKMEN as well clerks and those who are desirous to proceed overseas apply personally ABDULGAFFAR KHAN, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Newnagpada, Bombay.
4622

WANTED—A MONOTYPE CASTOR and an OPERATOR. Good pay with future prospects. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—PROFESSIONAL ACTORS to be engaged during the dramatic seasons on handsome salary of Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 at each performance. Those desirous should apply stating qualifications and their previous services to the MANAGER, Gandharva Natak Mandali, Bombay No. 7.
4753

WANTED—SPECIAL AGENTS for Bombay for our G. H. Tea and Coal. Our representative will interview applicants there. Apply sharp giving references to Box No. 1079, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4775

WANTED.—An experienced HINDU or a PARSEE CANVASER. Pay or commission or both according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1070, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4726

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced MANAGER for our Spinning and Weaving Mills at Delisle Road, Bombay. Apply sharp stating terms to GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO., 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
4788

WANTED—A Parsi competent in English Account keeping for Mombassa East Africa. Pay in accordance with competency may see the undersigned for particulars with testimonial, etc., JAFFERBHAI DEWJI JAMAL, Khadak Kasai Gully, Bombay.
4686

WANTED—Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for service in the Gwalior Civil Medical Department. Starting salary Rs. 50 per month. Apply with copies of diplomas and testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER and SANITARY COMMISSIONER, Gwalior State.
4777

WANTED.—A GRADUATE with Persian as Second Language, as a 1st Assistant Teacher in the A. V. School, Jambusar Municipality. Pay Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 75 per month with future good prospects. A Mohomedan will be preferred. Apply sharp with testimonials to the CHAIRMAN, School Board, Jambusar Municipality, Jambusar, (Dist. Broach).
4794

WANTED—Qualified MEDICAL OFFICER for service in the Gwalior Military Department. Starting salary Rs. 100 plus 35 per month which will be raised to Rs. 150 plus 35 after six months' approved service. Applications with copies of diplomas and testimonials be sent to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, and SANITARY COMMISSIONER, Gwalior State.
4778

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT and SECRETARY for the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma, Rangoon with Botanical experience and a knowledge of accounts work, on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, with a residence, free of rent and taxes, and 3½ per cent. commission on monthly sale of flowers, plants seeds and orchids. Apply to SECRETARY of above Society, Rangoon, Burma, with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications and experience. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months before being made permanent under agreement.
4557

PIECE-GOODS.—A large European House, about to open a Piece-goods Department, require a MANAGER, thoroughly experienced in all classes of Piece-goods. Liberal terms will be given to a really first-class man with Manchester training and adequate knowledge of Indian markets. Applicant should have previous experience as Piece-goods Manager. All applications will be treated as confidential. Apply Box No. 1071, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4728

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A well experienced CUSTOMS CLERK for Import clearance. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1077, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
4767

WANTED—A highly connected young Indian, (B.A., LL.B.) of social position desires EXTRA WORK in spare hours. Please address to Box No. 1078, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
4774

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SALESMAN for Hardware, Metals and Bhunder Goods. Salary Rs. 75. Apply to Box No. 1076, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
4766

WANTED—An expert MOTOR DRIVER. Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally with copies of certificates to GILMAN and Co., 381, Hornby Road, Bombay.
4765

WANTED—A PRIVATE TUTOR with S. L. French to teach a boy of IV Standard. Apply stating terms to H. L. MITRA Elephant Building Bombay 2.
4755

WANTED for infant Hindu; Young healty NURSE or AYAH. Practical for Bombay and Up-Country for high class Hindu family good prospects. Apply Box No. 1084, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4797

WANTED—A FINANCIER or PARTNER with Rs. 20 to 30 thousand for developing manganese, chrome, mica and other valuable minerals. Guaranteed profits over 100 per cent for annum without least risk. Apply to Box No. 1085, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
4798

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a graduate, young and energetic, in some business office, or as a private tutor, or as a whole time guardian of a child or a young boy. Good references. Write to: Box No. 1081, "Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
4779

YOUNG and energetic experienced young VIOLINEST wishes to give tuition in Bombay or in Salsette. Apply to D. ALFONSO, c/o. S. Misquitha, House No. 31, Parla, Road, Andheri.
4792

WANTED.

WANTED in decent locality an upper floor or separate flat entirely, (no subtenancy), of two or three rooms, one kitchen, one bath room and closet, with electric lights; Handsome rent. Apply with particulars Box No. 1042 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4583

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One CAR, suitable to be used as a Taxi, willing to pay Rs. 1,000 cash and balance by monthly instalments of Rs. 150 per month. Seller may have lien on the car till the instalments are paid fully. Sellers to guarantee for petrol and for Taxi license. Apply shar. to Box No. 1074, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4740

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One second-hand 32 B. H. P. Ruston "O. C." CRUDE OIL ENGINE, Excellent condition and good appearance essential personal interview 2 to 8 p.m. solicited. Apply before 14th instant. 2. Second-hand narrow gauge railway line complete, 2 miles length. Tinnevelly Janakiramiyer Engineer, Dharamsey Building Hotel, Picket Road, Kalbadevi.
4789

FOR SALE.

SCRAP TYRES and TUBES FOR SALE at the Indian Motor Taxi-Cab Co., Ltd., 33, Rowland Road, Calcutta. Send your offer.
4742

FOR SALE Owner leaving country. Metalergique Car, 2-seater, 4-cylinder, 10 x 12 H P. Has just been completely overhauled. Price Rs. 4,000 or near offer. Apply Box No. 1080, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4776

SNOW LEOPARD FOX, LYNX, CAT, SKINS, FUR RUGS, STOLE AND MUFFS etc., and all other Kashmir products Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Srinagar, Kashmir.
4735

READY D. Stewart New Finisher, 31in. and 23in. by 24in. Compound side by side engine, 20. H. P. Crude Oil Engine, 1in. Hydraulic tube 1 to 30 H. P. Electric Motors, Hand Fire Pumps, DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street.
4589

FOR SALE—Just unpacked one motor car 15 H.-P. Daimler with luxurious Cabriolet body. Silent K. Engine, 4-Cylinders, Jate change speeds worm drive. Detachable wire wheels. C. A. V. Dynamo. Speedometer, 2 horns, etc., at DADABHOY RUTTONJI, 552 Girgaum Gajwari near Kandavali, and also 2 English deep cande victorias and Brougham.
4756

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Yost No. 10, thoroughly renovated	90
Remington 8, Rs. 90, Policy Size	100
Oliver 3, Rs. 100, 110, Brief	110
Sun, Visible, Portable, as new,	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	160
Underwood 3, Brief, Rs. 175, 2 Cols.,	200
Remington 10 Visible, Rs. 180, 200	210
Remington 10, Brief Rs. 200, 11 Brief,	225
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	
New Underwood Typewriters, all sizes,	
Ribbons for all Typewriters	
Eureka Carbon Papers, both sizes	
Alpha and Omega Oil, Oil Cans, Brushes.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS :—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Flscap size	210
Remington No. 10 Brief Size	225
Remington No. 8 Fine	115
Oliver No. 9 fiscap size	200
Oliver No. 5 fiscap size	165
Oliver No. 5 Brief Size	175
Oliver No. 5 Brief Size	100
Oliver No. 3 Flscap Size	100
Fox Standard No. 24, two-clr.	140
Empire No. 2 B. Space like new	150
Empire No. 1 Flscap Size	110
Self-folding 7 lbs. Fox Portable New	200

Rs.

We are Sole Agents for the famous light-running Fox Standard and the 7 lbs., Fox Portable Typewriters. For full details and Demonstration write or phone us. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 4969, Telegrams "Writertype."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Big going CONCERN, a piece goods shop in first class locality, cheap rent FOR SALE with stock and good-will. Apply immediately Box No. 1082, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4793

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Splendid GROUND FLOOR on Cumballa Hill, just painted entirely open on West. Apply Box No. 1064, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4695

TO BE LET.—A very few godowns and rooms for office in the Great Western Building in Apollo Street only. Apply JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co. Rooms Nos. 1-2-3, on second floor.
4676

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

SUGAR FACTORY, a going concern, MacNeil and Co.'s Ten Ton Sugar Plant, with Buildings, Godowns and residence quarters for the Staff, land Twenty Bighas (annual assessment Rs. 150 only) Arrangements would be made to give inspection to intending Purchasers. Apply AGENTS, Sugar Company, 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
4721

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for excavating the earth & rock from the Antop Hill, Matunga, and refilling same in the low lying land close by. Total materials about one lac brass. Apply to Mr. OSMAN SOBANI, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay, or his Engineers, Messrs. Contractor & Kanga, Hummum Street, Fort.
4818

NOTICE.

THE ASST. DIRECTOR of S. & T. (Embarkation), Bombay, has 58 tons Groundnut oil cake for sale at Grain Depot, Mazagon. Intending purchasers are permitted to see the stock at Mazagon and deposit an offer in the tender box of the Asst. Director of S. & T. (Embn.), No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks. All offers received prior to noon on 15th September, 1920, will be considered.

The offers received will hold good up to the 30th September, 1920.

J. M. MATTHEWS, Captain,
for Asst. Director of S. & T. (Embn.),
Bombay.
4783

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & CO., have been appointed sole selling Agents for the Bombay Presidency and Punjab for the coal mined by the following Companies :—

Central Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Consolidated Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench River Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Valley Coal Co., Ltd.
Upper Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,

Such coal will in future be sold under the Trade Description of "Shaw's Pench Coal" and can only be obtained through Messrs. S C. Cambata and Co., 321 Hornby Road, Fort Bombay or their Sub-agents.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR, well versed in English and Gujarati correspondence on a monthly salary of Rs. 75 by 20 horse allowance. Preference will be given to a man who has double qualifications, i.e., who has passed an Examination of Hospital Assistant and of a Sanitary Surveyors' class in Bombay. Apply to the undersigned before 20th September, 1920, with testimonials.

Municipal Office,
Viramgam, 24th August, 1920.
(Sd.) CHHPTALAL S. SHAH,
President.
Viramgam Municipality.
4531

AUCTION SALE NOTICE

OF

"THE DARRAGH SPINNING MILL",
QUILON.

"DARRAGH SPINNING MILL", excellently situated at Quilon, with over 20,000 spindles, engine, boilers, and other machinery, buildings, stores, and site measuring nearly 15 acres, will be sold by the undersigned in Public Auction in the District Court premises, Tinnevelly. Auction commencing at 12 noon, on the 4th day of October, 1920, under the orders of the Tinnevelly District Court and subject to the confirmation of the District Judge, Tinnevelly. Upset price is 7,01,000 rupees, being first bid offered by Mr. Ranchoddlal Amratlal, Ahmedabad. Purchaser should deposit on conclusion of bid 25 per cent. of sale amount and balance in two weeks; otherwise he will forfeit deposit, and will be liable to losses, if any, on resale. Cheques on Banks will be accepted on verification. Intending bidders are invited to come and inspect the mill. Further particulars can be had of the undersigned.

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR,
of the South Indian Mills Company, Limited,
Tinnevelly.
Tinnevelly Bridge,
3rd September, 1920.
4785

NOTICE

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED.
HONGKONG MILLS.

SALE OF WASTE.

N Flue-dust, Willow-dust, Tares and Hoops.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the entire production both ready and forward, up to 30th September 1921, of waste of all sorts, flue-dust, Willow-dust, Tares and Hoops produced at the Company's Hongkong Mills on forms to be had from the Company's Registered Office, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, and will be received at the office up till 4 p.m. of Monday, the 20th instant. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 in respect of Waste of all sorts and of Rs. 100 in respect of Flue-dust, Willow-dust, Tares and Hoops should accompany all tenders. Cotton waste is open for inspection at the Mills. For further particulars apply to the Manager, Mills, Chinchpokli, Cross Lane

PILANI WADIA HAIAI & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 8th September 1920.
4769

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC will be pleased to see and patronize as usual our new Branch shortly to be opened at our own building "NRISINGH MANSION," lately purchased by us on Carnac Road, opposite the Police Commissioner's Office.
4753

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC will be pleased to note that the old premises of our Head Stores in Times Building, which were temporarily occupied by the owners for the extension of their building will again be in our possession shortly and again our business will commence with full swing as before.
4752

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—One complete SPINNING and WEAVING MILL in working order to be sold near Bombay. Apply to Box No. 1075. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4745

WANTED.

WANTED.—A thoroughly experienced MANAGER to manage a wholesale chemist and druggist business with a thorough knowledge of book keeping, and general administration. Applications with previous knowledge of testimonials should be sent. Handsome security required. Pay Rs. 150 or according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1083, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4795

NOTICE.

L. L. HARKISONDAS AND CO., LTD.

WHEREAS it has been brought to the Notice of the undersigned that Letters of application for shares or coupons in the abovenamed Company addressed to Harkisondas Ramji, Esquire the Managing Director of the Company, are being circulated to the public. Now I the undersigned Harisondas Ramji, of 45, Waudby Road, (near Gaiety Theatre, Bombay,) and of Porebunder (near Post and Telegraph Office), hereby Notify that I am not the same person as Harkisondas Rampi, the Managing Director of the abovenamed Company, nor have I and concern or interest whatsoever in the Company nor am I responsible for the issue of the letters of application addressed as above mentioned to Harkisondas Ramji, Esquire, the Managing Director of the concern.

HURKISANDAS RAMJI.
45, Waudby Road,
Near Gaiety Theatre, Bombay.
Bombay, Sept. 9th, 1920.
4761

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th day of September, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

1. To receive the Directors' Report and to adopt the Audited Accounts for the period ending 31st March 1920.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. R. D. Tata and Mr. N. B. Saklatvala who have been appointed Directors under Article 88 of the Company's Articles of Association and retire under the same Article but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. A. J. Bilimoria and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordinlgy.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

N. B. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th day of September to 20th day of September 1920 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
R. P. GANDHI,
Secretary.
4249

THE INDO-LUSITANIA RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.

having its registered Office at 24, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Company with the authorised capital of Rs. 5,000,000 out of which the present issue is of Rs. 2,500,000 has issued a prospectus a copy of which has been filed with the Registrar of Companies inviting subscription for shares of Rs. 10 each payable as under that is Rs. 2 on application and Rs 3 on allotment. The said prospectust states inter alia that the chief objects are:—

Agricultural, Forest and Mineral Resources Development in British and Portuguese India. Cocoanut Industry in Goa by erecting oil, coir and button factory as well as plantation of Cocoanuts. Flooring, Roofing and wall tiles and brick works and steamship service between Goa and Bombay and other Ports.

Copies of the full prospectus and form of application can be obtained at the Office of the Company or from its

BANKERS:

THE BANCO NATIONAL ULTRA MARINO Bombay, Nova Goa or Vasco or its branches.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED,

Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Karachi, Lyallpore, Akola and Jharia.

THE KARACHI BANK LIMITED,

Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind) and Larkhana.

or

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. AMARCHAND and MANGALDAS, 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

This Notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the public to subscribe the Shares and application will only be received on the footing of the full prospectus and in the form issued therewith.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1920.
4750

PUBLIC NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN DELHI MAIN AND MUTTRA JUNCTION.

ON and from MONDAY, the 20th September, 1920, an additional Up and Down Passenger train stopping at all stations will run to the following timings :—

DOWN.

Muttra Jn.	Dep.	7-0
Delhi Main	Arr.	11-14

UP.

Delhi Main	Dep.	18-20
Muttra Jn.	Arr.	22-35

For detailed timings see Poster Notices exhibited at stations.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 9th September, 1920
4796

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON FIRST AND SECOND PREFERENCE, AND OLD ORDINARY AND OLD DEFERRED SHARE CAPITAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the THIRTEENTH GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company held on the 7th September, 1920, it was resolved that a final and twelfth dividend of Rs. 4-8-0 per share less income-tax to make up 6 per cent per annum on each first Preference Shade, a final and first dividend of Rs. 0-6-0 per share less income-tax to make up 7½ per cent per annum on the paid up amount of each Second Preference Snare, a final and seventh dividend of Rs. 9 free of income-tax on each old Ordinary Share and a final and fifth dividend of Rs. 60-13-4 free of income-tax on each old Deferred Share be and it is hereby declared for the period ended 31st March, 1920 and that the same be made payable on and after the 20th September, 1920 to those holders whose names stand on the Company's Registers on the 21st August 1920.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the shareholders before the 17th instant and the dividends will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 20th September, 1920, between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m. except holidays and Sundays.

Bombay, 7th September, 1920.
By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS LIMITED, Agents.
R. D. TATA,
Director.
4768

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the purchase of the undermentioned valuable property.

The offers should be made in writing and sent to the undersigned at 56 Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, who will also supply further particulars on application by any bona fide intending Purchaser.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in the Gamdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3474 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66, New No. 666, Old Survey No. 634, and New Survey No. 7979 and assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under Ward No. 2762, 2763, 2852, Street No. 31.1, Dammer Street and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the oart of Dwarkanath Maneckji, on or towards the West by the said Gamdevi Road, on or towards the North by the oart of Khooshal Jaganath and on or towards th South by the Dammer Gulli.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1920.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
4764

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MARIAMBAI, wife of Haji Kassam Haji Ebraham has agreed to sell to our clients the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property, by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground situate, lying and being at the Junction of Temkar Street, and Grant Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 49 4/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 1209, New No. a/8374, Old Survey No. 1/2305 and New Survey No. a/3757 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3(1) and Street No. 39 at 45 and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the sweeper's passage and beyond that the property of Mahomed Esmail Dalvi, on the West by the property of Babiabibi, widow, on the North by the property of Temkar Mohalla Mosque and on the South by the public footpath and beyond that Main Road of Grant Road.

Bombay dated this 8th day of September, 1920.

JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4759

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. TEHMINA NOWROJI BILLIMORIA has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having or claiming any estate or interest in or to the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, trust, gift, bequest, inheritance, lease, possession, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY :—All that piece or parcel of land together with the building standing thereon known as "GRACE COTTAGE" situate, lying and being in Nilgiries Ootacamund within the Registration District of Nilgiries bounded on the North by a road separating "Grace Cottage" from the premises belonging to Mr. W. Huggins, on the South by a Road leading to Government Gardens and separating "Grace Cottage" from the premises in the possession of Mr. T. C Allamby on the east by the premises in the possession of Mr. T. C. Allamby and on the West by a road separating "Grace Cottage" from the premises in the possession of S. M. Commbes or Howsoever otherwise the said piece or parcel of land is now or was heretofore butted bounded called known described or distinguished and which said piece or parcel of land contained by admeasuring 1.66 acres or thereabouts and bears Patta No. 2 of One thousand eight hundred and seventy and Survey No. C 235.

Secondly.	Dist.	Sub-Dist.	Village or Town.	Name Boundaries Survey No. and extent.	
Coimbatore—Nilgiris	Ootacamund.	Ootacamund.	Ootacamund.	Name "Shamrock Villa" S. No. Extent.	
				North Havelock Road and Higgins Road	C. 243 O. 62½
				South—S. Nos. C243A and	C. 243
				C. 243B. (Maplecroft) and Havelock Road.	1 O. 76½
				East—Haggins Road and S. Nos. C243A and C243B and C243A Maplecroft.	1 O. 07½
				West—Havelock Road	C243B 1 O. 15
					Acres 1 61 ½

Dated this 9th day of September, 1920.
SURVEYOR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4782

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GULAMHUSEIN EBRAHIM RAMNAL, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, a crockery merchant, residing at Bhandari Street, Chuckla, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

JENABAI, widow of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Bhandari Street, Chuckla, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid his twenty-eighth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 28th day of August, 1920.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND
WADIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4791

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that Messrs. DWARKADAS JUGMOHUNDAS and Co., the late Agents of the HIND BUTTON FACTORY and METAL WORKS, LTD, have assigned their right, title and interest under the Agency Agreement with the said Company to our clients Messrs. Billimoria Gilder and Co. and the Assignment has been approved by the Board of Directors of the said Company by their Resolution dated the 7th day of September 1920, and the said Messrs. Billimoria Gilder and Co., have taken over charge of the Office of the Agents of the Company, and of the Company's property and will now attend to the business of the Company and exercise all the powers and authorities of the Managing Agents of the Company under the Articles of the said Company.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1920.

4771 WADIA GHANDY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 11th September, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street Fort, the House-hold Furniture including satin lined drawing room suites, Cabinet, Almyrah, double wooden bed-stead, dining table and chairs, glass door, book case, tiled and plain teapoys, meat-safe, master-key roll top table phonograph with records, marble-top table, sofas easy and low chairs, cane-verandah sati, cruet stand, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned.
1 Big lot Brushes.
60 Gugadies.
1 lot odhanies.
by order of private gentleman.
1 big office writing table.
1 revolving chair.
The property of the European gentleman.
1 lot second-hand clothes and trunk.
A deposit of 95 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES SATIN DUCK.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 11th September, 1920, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Champagali near baling press by order of G. I. Mehta and Co., and on account and at the risk of Thaker Lalji Gorohndas.

2 cases satin Duck inches 27/8.
No. 1000, 2000 3000 of Messrs. N. K. Jayker
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 12TH SEPT. 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT AVAN LODGE BANDRA PALLI HILL.

Auction sale of very decent teak and black wood richly carved and highly polished furniture made by well known makers Messrs. Devji Kanji, John Roberts, Gerard Lock and others, Brinsmead cottage Piano, Jost fans, Berkfield Filter Gilghit Carpet Brass lamp, hanging lamps, pictures, utensils etc.

On SUNDAY, the 12th September, 1920, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the above place very decent strongly made and highly polished teak and black wood drawing dining and bed room complete furniture comprising teakwood sliding dining table by Devji Land black dining arm chairs, mirror back teak and wood wide board dinner faggon mirror cabinet 1 Big Partition screen by Messrs. John Roberts Black wood screen, complete black chesterfield drawing room suite by Messrs. Devji, Gilghit Carpet, Black wood square table, easy chairs by Messrs. Gerard, office writing table, glass door book cases, teak wood cabinet by Messrs. Robert inlaid teapoys, revolving book cases, English valnut music cabinet, 2 complete dressing room sets of Messrs. Devji including tables, almyrahs, wash hand tables, towel rack, etc., 2 Big iron Cots complete with mattresses Cottage Piano by Messrs. Brinsmead, piano stood, Jost fan Beckfield filter, family scale towel rack Singapore chairs, door curtains, Japanese Bed chick Brass hanging lamps China vases pictures, toilet sets Ice chest, Commodes, cooking utensils etc.

Property of A Willis Esq., who is proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and goods are on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th September, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay
Tel. No. 821.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable and artistic household furniture, by well-known makers French safe, Electric fans, file-cabinets, Roll top tables, English bath tubs Electro-Plated Ware, Silverwares, Crockery, Rich Venetian Glasswares.

Under instructions from J. Bromley, Esqr., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at Raffiya Munjil Woodhouse Road the following consisting of rich drawing-room suites, cabinets, teak and Blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, plain almyrahs mirror doors almyrahs. wardrobes. single and double beds very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electroplated wares, rich Venetian glass wares, silver wares, Terra-cotta figures in Domes, Roll top table, Safe on stand Cheval glass, clocks, French make safe, File, cabinet, Roll Top table, English bath tub etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following motor car:—

A Chevrolet motor car 22-6 H P 1720 model 5-seater quite now

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th September, 1920.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

P. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 14 CASES TUNGSTON LAMPS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 11th September at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of M. K. Bandai Esq.

14 cases each 210 packages Tungston Lamps. 230 Volt, 50, Candle power, Swan base.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES TASA KHANJRI.

ON MONDAY the 13th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gulley at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Amarchand Kapurchand and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Ramrikh Brijmohandas:—
2 cases each 20 pcs Tasa Khanjri 40/45 yards.
43/44 inches of Markandrai's office.

On account and at the risk of Seth Gorakhram Ganpatram:—
1 case 30 pcs. Tasa Khanjri 40/45 yards.
29 inches of Markandrai's office.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay 11th September 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
41, Esplanade Road.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SATUSDAY, the 11th September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. RICHARD and READYMONEY are instructed to sell by public Auction at 41, Esplanade Road next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Solicitors very valuable and handsome household furnitures such as the Drawing Rooms, Bed Rooms, and Office furnitures, etc.

By the order of the concerned: One lot of diamond emerald, rubbies & pearls ornaments such as Rings, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Ladies' and Gentlemen's gold watches, 2,000 tolas of silver articles, silver cups and saucers, tea sets, etc.

By the orde: of the party concerned:—One lot of Persian carpets.
Six iron safes of various sizes.
Goods on view.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th September, 1920.

NERVE FOOD
VIROCACAO
FOOD TONIC
VERO
Is highly recommended:—

Convalescence, Anemia, General Debility, Breakdown, over-work, Neurasthenia and Dyspepsia. It is a delightful food and beverage for healthy individuals, growing Children, Nursing Mothers, aged people and brain workers.

Unlike TEA and COFFEE VIROCACAO is not a stimulant, but a nutrient. It exercise a powerful and healthy stimulant ing effect and gives a highly valuable nourishment.

It gives a sense of invigoration without undesirable reaction such as flushed face, nervousness, flatulence or depressed heart.

If your druggist or stores cannot supply please write to—

MANUFACTURED BY
THE VIROCACAO CO., I.N.C.
NEW YORK, U. S. A.
Sole Agents—
T.M. THAKORE & CO
88, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.
Sample and particulars on application.

SABARKANTHA
MEANS
THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR
BOARDING
Only for High Caste Hindus.
Trial solicited.
Behind Mumbadevi Post.
BOMBAY 2.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C., 1 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ½th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market raises. Trial Order solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Orient Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay

Hydrometers

Of all kinds, for heavy and light liquids, English German or American make. Order at once to avoid disappointment.

DR. I. P. ENAD.
MANILAL MANSION.
Lamington Road, Bombay, No. 7.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
PRESENT
A Romance of Sweet Simplicity
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
"SIMPLE SOULS"
A HAMPTON PATHE FEATURE
BLANCHE SWEET in SIMPLE SOULS
From the novel by John Hastings Turner

IT'S MY DREAMS COME TRUE—

Molly Shine, Shop Girl was in Love with a "Swell".
She was a Dreamer—So was he.
Her hobby was books—his was tadpoles.
There's Romance for you.
You'll Love "SIMPLE SOULS"

ALSO
PATHE'S GAZETTE
AND
"Cracked Wedding Bells"

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
PRESENT
"OTHER MEN'S SHOES"
"OTHER MEN'S SHOES"
"OTHER MEN'S SHOES"

A Man's picture—full of action.
A Woman's picture—with tears and throbs.
And the kids will love it.
It teems with humanity.

"OTHER MEN'S SHOES"
TURNS THE X-RAY ON THE HEART
SEE IT!! YOU'LL COME AGAIN.
"OTHER MEN'S SHOES"

A DRAMA OF REVELATION IN SEVEN REELS.

Distributed by the House of Pathe.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
TO-MORROW at 9-45 p. m.
"MISS JACKIE OF THE NAVY"
Featuring
MISS MARGARITA FISCHER
ALSO
"AROUND THE TOWN"
and
PATHE REVIEW.

True Sons of India.

YOUR desire for the uplift of this Sacred Land can be achieved only by using nothing but Swadeshi articles. Will you rise equal to the occasion and also bring this fundamental truth home to our less fortunate brothers, viz., the illiterate masses? The articles manufactured in our works are made of Indian material, by Indian labour and with Indian capital, and are sold at rock-bottom Prices, the finish being unchallengeable.

The following is the list of articles made by us:—Leather and four-holed, metal buttons, Cutlery, "Relief" pattern nibs, Fluid inks, Hand-bags, Money-bags, Suit-cases and Sensitive Laboratory Balances.

Write for pricelists and other particulars at once.

Liberal terms offered to wholesale dealers.

MANAGER,
MODEL INDUSTRY,
Dayal Bagh, Agra, U. P.

AMUSEMENTS.

K. D. & BROTHERS.

"LIGHTNING BRYCE"

THE GREATEST HEADLINE RIPPING SERIAL—IN 15 VOLCANIC EPISODES.

A Regular Thunder Bolt!

Starting To-day!

SOMETHING SUPER-EXCELLENT!

Five Shows To-night: 3-30 (Prize Show) 5-30
(Prize Show) 7; 845; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AT THE

"LIGHTNING BRYCE"

Opening 6 Chapters this week, Faaturing the champion **BOXER** and the Cylonic **RIDER JACK HOXIE** in the Principal Role.

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS most confidently assert that never have you seen a Serial that can compare with "Lightening Bryce" from a standpoint of Story, Action, and Sustained Interest

AT THE

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM
the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

FOR
Those who Value HEALTH.
A COMPLETE
Health Seeker's Library,
MACFADDEN'S
Encyclopedea of Physical Culture in 5 Volumes
Just received 1920 Editions
Price Rs. 80 per Set
MACFADDEN'S latest Book:
"MAKING OLD BODIES YOUNG"
Price Rs. 17-0

	Rs.	a.
Vitality Supreme	7	0
Manhood and Marriage ..	10	8
Womanhood and Marriage ..	12	8
New Eye Course	17	0

Sole Agent for India:—
B. P. Madon Santa Cruz.
Just received August issue of
Physical Culture
at 15 Annas a copy
Yearly Subscription Rs. 10-8
Bombay Branch:—
HEALTH CULTURE DEPOT,
22, Carnac Road, Dhobi Talao.

There is only one medicine which is really effective in cases of Weakness, Impotence, or Sterlity and its name is
Dynamine.
It contains no poisons, minerals, animal matter, or dangerous Drugs.
It is purely Vegetable, and it has no ill after effects.
It can be taken by the most delicate man or woman without fear, and it is a certain cure.
Price Rs. 10 per Bottle.
The Dynamine Co.,
20, Tamarind Lane, (2nd Floor) Fort, BOMBAY.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's
TECHNO-CHEMICAL
Laboratory
READYMONEY BLDG., APOLLO PIER, BOMBAY,
UNDERTAKES
Chemical Analysis and Consultation.
For particulars—Please write or Phone No. 4277, or call on the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Vilcassim Bros
Jewellers and Gem Merchants
Taj Mahal Hotel, BOMBAY
Have a large and choice selection of ornaments Bracelets, Rings, Necklets, etc., also Precious Stones which can be set to any design in gold or platinum.
Prices are strictly moderate and inspection invited.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.
ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA WHERE
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERT
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.
N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 9th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices
Sept.	..
Oct.	19.75
Nov.	19.37
Dec.	..
Jan.	19.07
Feb.	18.68
Mar.	18.53
April	..
May	18.09
June	..
July	..
Aug.	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 9th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Oct.	19.76
Jan.	18.64
Mar.	18.42
May	17.97

London, Sept. 8th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. quoted 94
Australian—61lbs quoted 96

SHARES.

Chartered Bank £74½
Hongkong Bank £128
National Bank £54

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers 81
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Sellers 81-6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Sept.-Oct. Sellers 81-6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroszpore Real Bold Sept.-Oct. Sellers £33½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal £32½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct Sellers £31½
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers Firm. Bombay shippers asked more money £40
Tone of Linseed:—
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept.-Oct. Sellers Steady £35½
Cottonseed, Bombay (could delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Nearest £14
Toria Rapeseed.—Sept.-Oct. Paid £34½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper £100
Standard Copper G.M.B £86½
Copper Braziers 105
Yellow Metals 12
Hard Spelter .. .. Nominal 35

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers 1/9
Plantation First Latees Crepe Sept. 1/8½
Tone:—Quiet.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. th.9

Futures at New York Oct.	..	..	..	23.95
..	..	Jan.	..	22.67
..	..	Mar.	..	24.46

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake ..	150°	at Rs.	11	0	0 per case
White Rose	150°	..	11	0	0 ..
Chester ..	150°	..	10	12	0 ..
Monkey ..	125°	..	9	12	0 ..
Monkey Tins	125°	..	8	6	0 8 tins
Elephant Tins	125°	..	8	2	0 8 ..
Elephant Bulk	125°	..	6	7	6 8 Imp. Gals

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 10.

The New York market was closed for holidays on Saturday and Monday. Fluctuations have occurred both in New York and Liverpool during the week, the lowest and highest points touched for October in the former market being 26.35 and 27.95, and in the latter for the same delivery 18.72 and 19.51. The rise was due to heavy rains reported in Texas and to covering by shorts. On 8th instant. New York closed at 27.95 for October, 25.25 for January and 24.85 for March, and Liverpool at 19.51 for October, 1869 for January and 18.32 for March. Outside conditions are unchanged and the near future is uncertain. The ginners' Report received to-day gives 367,241 bales ginned to 31st August, against 118,000 bales last year at the same time. This report merely shows that the crop is late.

The local market was open only on Saturday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the remainder of the week (including to-day) being holidays. The highest price during the week for fine Oomra September was Rs. 271, and the lowest Rs. 2631, the market on Wednesday closing at Rs. 271. Daily fluctuations were small and influenced chiefly by by weather. A moderate business was done in Fine Oomra September and in F. G. Bengal for same delivery. Business in New Crop has not yet commenced and the posiotion with regard to this business remains much the same as last week.

The estimate of stocks in all hands in Bombay (including mills) of the Cotton Contracts Board at the close of the season 1919-20 was 1,080,000 bales.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

The Share Market to-day opened firm with jute shares in tinued enquiry. Barnagore, Clive, Hoogly, Naihati and Kamarhattys were mainly in demand at advancing prices. In the miscellaneous section Hume Pipes fell away but improved with buyers. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 15/12, Burrakur 53 and 53/8 East India 46/12, Neetooria 12/8.

Jute:—Albion 590, Anglo-India 497, and 407,8 (small lot), Barnagore 199, Belvedere 704, Budge Budge 758, Clive 418, Craig 10/4, Dalhousie 729, Empire 95/8, Gloster 1261, Fort William 568, Howrah 5448, Hoogly 153, Kamarhatty 1090 Kanknarrah 831, Lansdowne 566, Lothian 620, Naihati 835, National 497, New Central 960, Northbrook 107 Reliance 86/2, Standard 856, Waverley 13/4.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Sugar 11, Bank of Bengal 1970. British India Tobacco 10/4, British India Corporation (ord) 12/6, (def) 20, Burma Finance and Mining 10/8, Central Provinces Cement 1048, Darjeeling Hymalyan Ry. 170, Dunbar Cotton 683, Frank Ross (Calcutta) 12/8, Hume Pipe 17, Marshall Son and Co. (India) 11, Madan Theatre 13/8 G. Mackenzie and Co. 11, Ryam Sugar 56/8, Sugar Corporation 2 prem, Tata Bank 19/4 prem,

Government Paper 3½ per cen.. was quoted at 59/4 Small lot at 59/8. War Bonds (short loans) 98/8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer closing quotation was 1 shilling nine and seven eighth pence. Demand Bills one shilling ten pence. Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged at five per cent.

THE WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The storm from the Bay has crossed the Orrisa coast and will probably cross Chota Nagpur to-day. Monsoon has been active except in North-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, Central Provinces, Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Assam, United Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Kashmir, East Rajputana, Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Bassein, Akyab one and half inches; Lashio one; Bhamo, Barisal three; Saugor Island, Darjeeling one and half; Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri one; Balasore, False Point one and half; Sambalpur one; Daltonganj, Darbhanga two; Gaya one; Jhansi three quarters; Indore one and half; Sutna three; Akola one; Khandwa, Kubbulpore, Raipur three quarters; Hoshingabad three; Saugor two; Chanda one.

Forecast:—Increase in United Provinces, East Central Provinces.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 10th Sept.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 10th Sept. 1918.	1919.
			In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory.			21·80	59 96
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..			21·15	66·85
Esplanade (Goh Tej. Hospital) ..			21·92	62·80
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)			25 85	70·61

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.736	Inches
Temperature of Air	81.9	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.1	..
Dew Point	75.9	..
Relative humidity of Air	0.767	..
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	8.4	..
Maximum temperature of Air	86.8	..
minimum do.	79.2	..
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WeW.W	
Movement of Wind	209 Miles	
Fall of Rain	0.03	Inches
Total fall during month	0.84	..
Do do. year	27.50	..
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th	0.30	..

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at rines's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept	in. m.	ft. in.
Fri	10	m 9 36	27 7	10	m 2 54	16 9
		9 48a	26 11		3 08a	17 6
Sat.	11	m 10 22	26 3	11	m 3 48	16 5
		10 34a	27 10		4 31a	16 5
Sun.	12	m 11 4	26 7	12	m 4 27	16 3
		11 20a	26 6		5 10a	15 8
Mon.	13	m 11 42	26 6	13	m 5 21	16 2
		m 0 2	14 11		5 46a	15 3
Tues.	14	0 14a	14 7	14	m 6 08	2 6
					6 19a	1 1
Wed.	15	m 0 44	26 8	15	m 6 37	17 1
		0 52a	27 11		6 55a	16 6
T..	16	m 1 22	26 2	16	m 7 13	17 10
		1 24a	27 2		7 28a	16 0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observation recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 10th September 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports a light shower. Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the submontane districts. Day temperature is above the average throughout; night temperature is also slightly abov normal.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.80 in. of rain, Jhansi 0.57in. and Mainpuri 0.10 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0.25 in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner, but is below normal elsewhere in Rajputana. Day temperature is generally above the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been nearly general rain in Central India West; Neemuch has had 0.70 in. and Indore 1.35 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in Kathiawar. Day temperature is in excess at Deesa and Neemuch, but is in defect at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in the south-western districts. Jubbulpore reports 0.23 in. Saugor 0.44 in. Hosshangabad 1.55 in. Khandwa 0.37 in. and Rajpur 0.21 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below the average in the western half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.31 in. Ratnagiri 0.30 in. Mormugao 0.16 in. and Karwar 0.32 in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in north Hyderabad, and local rain in the north Bombay Deccan; Nizamabad reports 0.12 in. Aurangabad 0.29 in. and Ahmednagar 0.25 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect in the north of the division; night temperature is lower than usual at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has continued active in the central parts of the country and the United Provinces. The depression from the Bay appears to be to the north-east of the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, north Hyderabad, Central India West and the Central Provinces with the exception of the south-western districts, and local in Malabar, the north Bombay Deccan, the United Provinces and east Rajputana. Day temperature remains high in north-west India, but is in moderate defect in the west of the Central Provinces and the adjacent districts of Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall appears probable in the Bombay Deccan, the United Provinces and east Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th September 1920.

The storm from the Bay has crossed the Orissa coast and will probably cross Chota Nagpur to-day. The monsoon has been active except in north-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, the Central Provinces and Malabar, and local in Upper Budma, Assam, the United Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir, east Rajputana and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy, Bassein, Akyab one and a half inches; Lashio one; Bhamo, Barisal three, Saugor Island, Darjiling one and a half; Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri one; Balasore, False Point one and a half; Sambalpur one; Daltonganj, Darbhanga two; Gaya one; Sutna three.

PASSENGERS' PLIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the 23rd August last I travelled from Poona to Kedgaon by the S. E. morning passenger. I reached the station about 6.45 p.m. About this time one M. S. train and the above S. E. passenger arrive and 3 trains start i.e., M. S. M. fast, the S. E. passenger and Bombay Poona Express.

There was a rush of coming in passengers. They were admitted only by one gate attended by only one ticket collector..

And all the third class passengers for the 3 starting trains were allowed out by one gate also attended by one ticket collector. It was high time for the trains.. The waiting room was packed up almost to suffocation. In the going out rush particularly near the gate children and their mothers were screaming as they were very much pressed.

Quite close to me an infant only a month old was almost suffocated.

There was neither the station masters assistant and passenger superintendent there or event hereabouts but only one ticket collector. I was again travelling on the 28th of the same month by the parcel train from Poona to Kedgaon and I got into a card labelled compartment "For Eurasians and Europeans." There ran about half a dozen ticket collectors or even more and the assistant station master to look to the convenience of the only passenger in the compartment—the Passenger Superintendent, whose duty it is to see to the convenience or inconvenience of the passengers was absent.

This train only carries about 4 ordinary carriages for passengers—these were almost full.

The morning scene above mentioned is here a daily occurrence. People have complained about this to the Higher Railway Authorities, I hear, but without any result.

Will you please publish this note in your issue in order that public may know the state passengers at the Poona Railway platform and those who can complete about this matter to the Administrative Authorities and recommend a method to stop it. I would be glad if some one would let me know if the Railway Authorities have right to reserve or no like the above at any moment.—Yours, etc.

V. B. LELE.

Khedgaon.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter appearing in your paper of the 23rd June 1920, under the above heading regarding the practice of allowing passengers to cross the Railway Lines between Elphinstone Road down Platform and Parel Station (G.I.P.) I beg to point out that the matter was brought to the notice of the Authorities concerned by individual letters to them dated the 17th June last yet no serious preventive measure has been taken except beyond putting up additional Boards at the Elphinstone Road down Platform warning the Passengers not to cross the lines. It is a matter of great regret that either of the Railways should have neglected to take necessary steps in time. The consequent result is that a fatal accident took place at this point on the 28th July last whilst the killed passenger was in the act of crossing the lines. Is it fair that the Authorities should sleep over such an important question affecting the safety of the Public any longer? Will they be good enough now to take immediate steps to have this practice discontinued without any further delay?—Yours, etc.

S. K. PARELKER.

Bombay.

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WHEN You have that constant itching and inflammation of *Piles* and *Fistula.*

WHEN You are troubled with *Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions, continually bursting through the skin.*

WHEN You are in the grip of *Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.*

Stop wasting precious time and money on messy ointments and lotions which at best can but give temporary relief. The trouble lies deeper. It is your blood that is calling for help—help to fight and be rid of the poisonous, clogging impurities which are sapping your Health and Vitality, and causing you such endless suffering and torture. Now to render the blood clean and pure you cannot do better than take Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 50 years' standing is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome and expel the impurities, that is why thousands of truly great cures stand to its credit. Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take, and free from anything injurious even to the most delicate.

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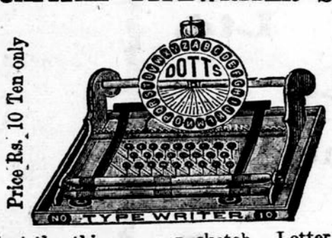

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TILAK MEMORIAL.

AN INDUSTRIAL BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Several suggestions have been made and are being made about a befitting memorial of the late Lok. Tilak and if I place my own thoughts before the readers of your well-known paper for favourable consideration, I think, it shall not be out of place.

We all know that social, economical and political progress of our country is much dependent upon her industrial development and our share in the world's trade and commerce. Trade and commerce are dependent in their turn upon the manufacturing capacity of this country; and if we try to see it we find that industries are fst dying out and people are taking to agriculture. What are the reasons of all this? The only reason to which I should like to attribute all this is the total ignorance of people about the modern systematic ways and methods of manufacture, the lack of capacity and skill of understanding the tastes of the people and finally want of capital.

The solution, I think, we have got. We can collect all the funds created for the memorial of the late Lok. Tilak and start an Industrial Bank to supply the needs of these people, by supplying them capital, creating in them the taste for co-operation, by raining them up and teaching them the modern ways and methods of manufacture and the expenses of all these should be meted out through the income of the said bank.—Yours, etc.,

N. P. THATTI.

POLITICAL MISSIONARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please allow me some space for the following in your esteemed paper and oblige.

That greatest leader and the fearless champion of the Nationalist cause in India, having departed at a most inopportune time, has given India and especially Maharashtra, a very rude shock. Tears alone and not words can and do adequately express it. This alone cannot memorialize the departed, Mahatma who has already immortalized himself by his various deeds. But that the local leaders at various places are collecting subscriptions for local memorials, I have one suggestion to make. The Lokmanya was an all-India man, and an all-India memorial alone would suit his memory best. By this I do not mean that there should be no local memorial. There must be one. But it should be so arranged that some percentage of local subscriptions, say 10 per cent., should be made over to a central and all-India body to have an all-India memorial at some central places in India. It should not take the form of a statue, but some other useful institution of research or the like. The foremost purpose of the institution should be to prepare men who would take up the work of Lokmanya, and to carry his message to every hamlet in the country, so that the sole aim of his life—the attainment of Swaraja—should be achieved within as short a time as possible. Of course, I leave it to the body—which should consist of two of the most prominent men for each province of India—to decide the details.

Hoping that this receives the attention of those concerned and thanking you in anticipation,—Yours, etc.,

B. J. GHATE.

Katal (C. P.).

SAVE THE CATTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos of your leaderette under the above designation in your valuable impression of Friday last, will you kindly allow me to express to you our hearty thanks Your pleadings on behalf of dumb and helpless animals is highly commendable both in the sight of God, who created them, and in the sight of humanity. There are in our country, a large number of Christians, Mahomedans, non-Brahmin Hindus and others, who enjoy eating the flesh of animals, to the great detriment of the high class Hindus, who abstain from touching flesh. The best physicians are now agreed that the eating of flesh is the cause of many diseases, which originate in human body, and people who eat animal food, act and behave like animals invariably. On the other hand, living on wholesome rice and vegetable food is extremely conducive to the longevity of human life and to the enjoyment of very good health. Hindu converts to Christianity, be it said to their eternal shame, discard their old vegetable diet, and become beef-eaters, and pig-eaters. Eating animal flesh is not at all *a sine qua non* with the teachings of Christ Jesus, the great Oriental Guru. The kingdom of God consisted not in eating of flesh and drinking wine, but in fully believing in the great *Avatar* of Christ, the Parameswar. But Europeanized Christianity has come to be known as adopting European costume, and eating animal flesh, and indulging in liquor. Another plea is set up that animals are killed for the export of skins to foreign countries for the manufacture of shoes, boots, saddlery, bags, etc. But it is highly beneficial that for these purposes, only the skins of animals which die naturally should be used in India and elsewhere. In each municipal city in India, cows, buffaloes, sheep bulls, etc., are butchered in hundreds daily for human consumption alone, and I wonder whether such inhuman cruelty towards the dumb brute creation is any mark of civilization. We condemn the cannibals of the Pacific Islands, and the negroes of Africa, for their swallowing human flesh, but we do not condemn and label animal eaters as cannibals in miniature at least. In the cause of pity, good sense, and kindness to dumb animals which could not defend themselves from the atrocities of man, I appeal to your readers, to abstain from killing animals for human consumption. I am Brahmin convert to Christianity since three decades, and I have all along been a very strict vegetarian, and a teetotaler. I do not use even tobacco in any sense.—Yours etc.,

K. R. GOPALAH AIYAR.

Belgaum.

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The Bank also has about 500 Correspondents in Protugal and abroad.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET, 31st December 1919.

ASSETS :		Esc.	£
Cash in hand	Esc. 45 : 898. 827$56·8		
Cash at Banks	" 6 : 072. 753$57	51 : 971. 581 $ 13, 8	11, 537, 691
Cash & Remittances in transitu, etc.		8 : 883. 627 $ 76, 9	1, 972, 165
Bills Discounted		42 : 328. 537 $ 24. 5	9, 374, 735
Loans Guaranteed by Bills, Merchandise, Stocks, etc.		162 : 538. 756 $ 70, 5	36, 083, 604
Agencies and Correspondents		69 : 410. 682 $ 54	15, 409. 171
Bills Receivable		113 : 617. 735 $ 77, 6	25, 223, 137
Short Loans, Advances, etc.		180 : 726. 635 $ 91, 3	40, 121, 313
Securities (as per contra)		249: 509, 326 $ 79, 7	55, 391, 070
Investments		7 : 609, 794 $ 08, 5	1, 689, 374
Sundry Accounts (as per contra)		185 : 430· 673 $ 38	41, 165, 609
Bank Premises		1 : 505· 802 $ 14, 9	334, 288
Furniture and Fittings		208· 180 $ 81	46, 216
Mortgage Loans (as per contra)		1 : 015· 677 $ 42, 6	225, 480
		1,074 : 657·011 $ 73,3	238,573,853

LIABILITIES :	Esc.	£
Capital (Paid up)	24 : 000·000 $ 00	5,328,000
Reserves	24 : 000·000 $ 00	5,328,000
Deposit, Current and other Accounts	520 : 277·402 $ 92,2	115,501,580
Agencies and Correspondents	28 : 560·853 $ 92,4	6,340,510
Bills Payable	15 : 721·779 $ 19,1	3,490.235
4½ per cent. Bonds	947·070 $ 00	210,250
6 per cent. Mortgage Bonds	1 : 015·200 $ 00	225,374
Notes in Circulation	19 : 590·040 $ 75	4,348,989
Securities deposited in guarantee of advances and/or for safe custody	249 : 509·326 $ 79,7	55,391,070
Pension Fund	186·373 $ 75,4	41,375
Sundry Accounts (as per contra)	185 : 430·673 $ 38	41,165,609
Profit and Loss	5 : 418·291 $ 01,5	1,202,861
	1074 : 657·011 $ 73,3	238,573,853

Owing to the great variation in the exchange rates in the different countries, it has been deemed advisable in order to give a true and correct position of the Bank to reduce all Liabilities and Assets in the Balance Sheet of all Branches abroad into Escudos at the exact rates of the day on the 31st December 1919.

CONDENSED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

CREDITS :	Esc.	£
By Balance brought forward from 1918, less the distributions sanctioned at the General Meeting of the 15th February 1919	193·348 $ 57	42,923
" Discount and Interest on advances	5 : 970·576 $ 13	1,325.468
" Interest, Commission, Exchange, etc	7 : 064·858 $ 55	1,568,398
" Sundries	531·331 $ 20	117,956
	13 : 760·114 $ 45	3,054,745

DEBITS :	Esc.	£
To Interest paid to Customers, Commissions, Charges on transfer of Funds, etc.	4 : 348·444 $ 99,6	965,355
" Interest on 4½ per cent, Mortgage Bonds for second half 1918 and first half 1919 and difference of exchange on payment of Coupons and Drawn Bonds	48·034 $ 23,5	10,663
" Statutory and General Contributions to the State	1 : 012·060 $ 54,2	224,678
" General, Expenses, Head Office and Branches	2 : 752·082 $ 88,4	610,962
" Expenses Engraving and Printing Notes of Bank, etc.	181·200 $ 77,8	40,226
BALANCE	5 : 418·291 $ 01,5	1,202,861
	13 : 760·114 $ 45	3,054,745

In the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account the Sterling figures shown are calculated at the PAR OF EXCHANGE.

DR. I. P. ENAD.

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SPORTING NEWS

D-DAY'S RACES AT POONA.

SELECTIONS BY "NEMO"

A large field will parade for the Governor's Cup, there are several favourites spoken of. DILLINGWOOD has the best chance, FERRY BOAT has been liberally treated in the handicap and cannot miss a place, DARTMOOR is in fine fettle and may provide a surprise.

For the Stand Plate ROYAL CHARTER, POIGNANT and CHARCOAL will find the distance suitable and they should finish in the order named.

NECESSITY has struck form and she will be hard to beat in the Paddock Plate, MURANSK, and CRUSHED GLASS are two sure places.

STEEL BLUE can win the Poona Country-bred St. Leger from CUIDON and COBBLE.

LEAVE will break the ice in the Rosherville Plate, ALELI is a sure place, CYANITE must be there.

In the Lawn Plate RESIDENT has come down in the weights, and can win from FOUR ACES, and NIZAM-UL-MULK.

In the 1st div. of the Newcastle Plate FLOTELLE, MOSSLEY and TAEZIDELLA are three good stayers.

JAPANESE PINE, RADIOUS and TWO GATES will be the order in the 2nd div. of the Newcastle Plate.

BEN GILL, SUGAREY SAM, and MAMETZ will provide sound speculation in the 3rd division of the Newcastle Plate.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 10.

The horses were left in after declaration of at forfeits at 12 noon on Friday, the 10th inst. The first race starts at 2-15 p.m.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP, R. C. and Distance.

Collingwood 9-12, Cessation 9-0, Anaiza 8-13, Dictate 8-12, Kayid 8-12, Dartmoor 8-8, Durban 8-10, Mandil 8-5, Ferry Boat 8-0, Union Jack 7-13, Tipperary 7-12, Rose Hill 7-9, Winning Post 7-7.

THE STAND PLATE, Distance 1 mile.

Poignant 9-4, Vergo 8-8, Dersingham 8-6, Mademoiselle Foch 8-5, Royal Charter 8-5, Charcoal 8-3, Pastime 8-2, Cresset 8-1, Ardvreck 7-13, Brendan 7-10, Country Lad 7-9, Cheechako 7-5, Giacomi 7-0.

THE PADDOCK PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Vallance 9-8, Necessity 8-8, Bucko 8-7, Billy Bawn 8-5, Crushed Glass 8-4, Tagamore 8-2, Mist 8-1, Murmansk 7-11, Lady Cleopatra, 7-7, Atrocity 7-7, Fire Finch 7-4, Pourboire 7-0.

THE STAND PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.

Poignant 9-4, Quarryman 9-4, Verge 8-8, Dersingham 8-6, William The Bean 8-6, Mademoiselle Foch 8-5, Royal Charter 8-5, Charcoal 8-3, Pastime 8-2, Cresset 8-1, Ardvreck 7-13, Polyorama 7-11, Brendan 7-10, Country Lad 7-9, Black Kite 7-8, Cheechako 7-5, Giacomi 7-0.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Decorum 9-8, Flotelle 9-4, Matchlock 9-2 Oregon Pine 9-0, Checkmate 8-13, Glass Rock 8-10 Maiden Palm 8-7, Millmount 8-5, Laodicea 8-1, Japonette 8-0, Mossley 7-11, Trezidella 7-10, Belle Chance 7-7, Gunda 7-5, Loch D. 7-3, Partial Eclipse 6-12.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, (Div. II.)

Donegal 9-7, Firpo 9-2, Lady Myra 9-0, Radius 8-13, Japanese Pine 8-10, Gentle Saxon 8-8, Discussion 8-6, Genevieve 8-5, Royal Ambition 8-4, Miss Goodenough 8-0, Lucky 7-12, Beggar Prince 7-10, Aqua Marine 7-8, Substance 7-6, White Simon 7-4, Forrad Away 7-1, Two Gates 7-0.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile (Div. III.)

Mametz 9-5, Bella Voyageuse II 9-0, Ensay 8-13, Golden Stream 8-11, Sugarey Sam 8-10, Buckbean 8-10, Lemon 8-5, Fine Front 8-4 Love Glass 8-2, Gavrelle 8-0, Binfield Grove 7-13, Flying Dart 7-10, Ben Gill 7-10, Traceable 7-9, Adelaide II 7-6, Kaloolah 7-6, Sauntered 7-2.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

The following are the Handicaps for the races to be run at Poona on Saturday, September 11:—

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—About 5 furlong.

Vallance 9-8, Liberty 9-0, Miss Rollestone 8-9 Necessity 8-8, Bucko 8-7, Billy Bawn 8-5, Crushed Glass 8-4, Belle Syme 8-4, Mimi 8-3, Tagamore 8-2 Mist 8-1, Murmansk 7-11, Lady Cleopatra, 7-7, Atrocity 7-7, Fire Finch 7-4, Pourboire 7-0.

THE STAND PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.

Poignant 9-4, Quarryman 9-4, Verge 8-8, Dersingham 8-6, William The Bean 8-6, Mademoiselle Foch 8-5, Royal Charter 8-5, Charcoal 8-3, Pastime 8-2, Cresset 8-1, Ardvreck 7-13, Polyorama 7-11, Brendan 7-10, Country Lad 7-9, Black Kite 7-8, Cheechako 7-5, Giacomi 7-0.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Decorum 9-8, Flotelle 9-4, Matchlock 9-2 Oregon Pine 9-0, Checkmate 8-13, Glass Rock 8-10 Maiden Palm 8-7, Millmount 8-5, Laodicea 8-1, Japonette 8-0, Mossley 7-11, Trezidella 7-10, Belle Chance 7-7, Gunda 7-5, Loch D. 7-3, Partial Eclipse 6-12.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, (Div. II.)

Donegal 9-7, Firpo 9-2, Lady Myra 9-0, Radius 8-13, Japanese Pine 8-10, Gentle Saxon 8-8, Genevieve 8-5, Royal Ambition 8-4, Lucky 7-13, Substance 7-6, White Simon 7-4, Two Gates 7-0.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Distance 1 mile, Div. III.)

Mametz 9-5, Ensay 8-13, Golden Stream 8-11, Sugarey Sam 8-10, Buckbean 8-10, Lemon 8/5; Love Glass 8-2; Gavrelle 8-0, Binfield Grove 7-13, Flying Dart 7-10, Ben Gill 7-10, Traceable 7-9, Adelaide II 7-6, Kaloolah 7-6, Sauntered 7-2.

THE ROSHERVILLE PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

We Two 9-6, Red Quill 9-4, Misri Lal 9-4, Christmas Holiday 8-6, Aleli 8-6, On Leave 8-4, Cyanite 8-4, Dori 8-3, Anthracite 81, Penny Pie 8-0; Baby Blake 8-0; Johnnie II. 7-10, Archer 7-8, Veiled Certainty 7-7, Footman 7-5, Zeus 7-4, Plaxtol 7-2- Claim A. 7-0.

LEGER.—Distance 1½ miles. Terms.

Sultana 9-0, Toddy 9-0, Cuidon 9-0, Ma-Bap 9-0, Coble 9-0, Batter Luck 9-0, Discute 9-0, Artists Model 8-11, Douglassie 8-1, Come On 7-1, Black Top 7-1, Steel Blue 7-11, Better Hope 7-11, Conductor 7-11, Cultivator 7-11, Furious 7-11, Furnace 7-11; Gulgoon 7-11, Lucullus 7-11, Appaline II 7-8, Corundum 7-8, Cube Root 7-8, Cuison 7-8.

THE LAWN PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Dartmoor 8-9, Warminster 9-4 Resident 9-2, Anaiza 8-13, Four Aces 8-11, Khandil 8-10, Durban 8-10, Karikata 8-9, Paladin 8-7, Tiger 8-6, Summerton 8-4; Nizam-ul-mulk 8-4, Zuber 8-2, Tit Bits 8-1, Silver Streak 8-0, Peacemaker 7-6, Dublin 7-5, Benares 7-5, Investor 7-2, Excelsior 6-13.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP, Distance R. C. Distance.

Collingwood 9-12, Cessation 9-0, Anaiza 8-13, Dictate 8-12, Kayid 8-12, Dartmoor 8-8, Mentor 8-7 Durban 8-6; Mandil 8-5, Ferry Boat 8-0, Union Jack 8-13, Hakum 7-12, Tipperary 7-12, Rose Hill 7-9, Winning Post 7-7, Talbots 7-4, Golshan 7-2, Gold King 7-1, Domineer 6-8.

CALCUTTA RACES.

3rd EXTRA MEETING: HANDICAPS

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

The following are the handicaps for the Calcutta Monsoon Third Extra Meeting:—

THE BECHER PLATE.—Distance about miles over 9 flights.

Ancient and Modern 12-7, Monsieur Nestor 11-11, Double Scotch 11-2, Pomade 11-0, Boss 11-0, 10-11; Whippoorwill 10-10, Buskin 10-9, Ugly Gosling 10-8, Simple Simon 10-2, Gracefield 10-0, Repartee 10-0, I See 9-12, Boyn's Water 9-10, Miss Slasher 9-9, China Egg 9-8, Brandichoc 9-5.

THE KEMPTON PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Jack 9-4; Andrea 9-0, Galley Law 8-10, Gibberish 8-9, Feathered Life 8-9, Talcum 8-4, Lothian Lad 8-4, Nile King 7-12, Winning Way 7-11, Kiskis 7-6, Jaunt 7-4, Ugly Gosling 7-4, Silver Gift 7-3, Simple Simon 7-2, The Whip 7-0, Well Over 7-0, Devon 7-0.

THE HARRINGTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Lord Grey 9-12, Elsie R 9-9, Fleurette 9-2, Carless Girl 9-1, Hypatia 8-4, Christmas Toy 8-1, Wailly 8-0, Kishoree 7-4, Florrie M 7-2, Border Princess 7-0, I Wonder 7-0.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

One Too Many 9-3, Summer's Hope 8-11, Lough Corrib 8-11, Well Over 8-6, Buff Mail 8-4, Surprise 8-4, Sunny Time 8-4, Zelia 8-2, Dara Bay 8-0, Finchcock 7-12, Leader 7-11, Queers 7-10, Spook 7-9, Little Scot 7-6, Lady Betty 7-6, Fictitious Lily 7-6, Rebecca 7-5, Sans Merci 7-2.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Devon 8-9, Peggy Thrift 8-13, Rheidol 8-12, Lloyds 8-10, Tarnapol 8-8, Monsieur James 8-7, Ptolemy 8-5, Speak The Truth 8-4, Lhassa 8-2, Chatterbox 8-0, Higher Level 7-12, Distinguished 7-11, Foxtor 7-10, Hypatia 7-10, Clematis 7-8, Halo 7-7, Ruedisea 7-6, Daw-Daw 7-5, Red Hat 7-0, Fraiding 7-0.

THE SANDOWN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Jack 9-1, Andreas 7-12, Gibberish 8-8, Galley Law 8-6, No Ball 8-5, Gora's Darling 8-3, Verland 8-2, Picket 8-1, Beauvoir 8-0, Second Sight 8-0, Talcum 8-0, Lothian Lad 7-11, Warrior Queen 7-10, Harv 7-9, Moluca 7-9, Nile King 7-8, Demon 7-7, Jaunt 7-0, Ethelbrout 7-0.

THE SANDOWN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winning Way 9-1, Still Better 9-0, Larigot 8-13, Galla 8-12, Barsen 8-12, Paganini 8-9, Pick of the Bunch 8-7, Highland Lassie 8-6, Little Ivy 8-5, Senia 8-5, Too Tired 8-5, Simple Simon 8-3, One Too Many 8-2, Lady Archer 8-2, My Ivy 8-11, Carliss 8-8, Look Aside 7-5, Rexa 7-0.

ACCEPTANCES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA Sept. 10.

The following are the acceptances for the Calcutta Monsoon, Third Extra Meeting.

THE BECHER PLATE.—Distance about miles over 9 flights.

Ancient and Modern 12-7; Double Scotch 11-2; Whippoorwill 10-10; Gracefield 10-0; Repartee 10-0; I See 9-12; Boyne Water 9-10; China Egg 9-8; Brandichoc 9-5.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

One Too Many 9-3; Summers Hope 8-11; Lough Corrib 8-11; Well Over 8-6; Buff Mail 8-4; Surprise 8-4; Sunny Time 8-4; Zelia 8-2; Dara Bay 8-0; Finchcock 7-12; Leader 7-11; Queers 7-10; Spook 7-9; Little Scot 7-6; Lady Betty 7-6; Fictitious Lily 7-6; Rebecca 7-5; Sans Merci 7-2.

THE SANDOWNE PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Jack 9-1; Andreas 8-12; Galley Law 8-8; Gibball 8-5; Gora Darling 8-3; Verlandrose 2; Talcum 8-0; Lothian Lad 7-11; Mary 7-9; Nile King 7-8; Demon 7-7; Jaunt 7-0; Thelmont 7-0.

KEMPTON PLATE.—Distance about mile, 3 furlongs.

Jack 9-4; Amdreas 9-0; Galleylaw 8-10; ibberish 8-9; Feathered Life 8-9; Talcum 4; Lothian Lad 8-0; Lad 8-1; Nile King 12; Winning Way 7-11; Jaunt 7-4; Ugly Gosling 7-4; Silvergrift 7-3; The Whip 7-0.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE. (Div. II.)—furlongs.

Devon 9-0, Peggy Thrift 8-13, Rheidol 8-12, Lloyds 8-10, Tarnapol 8-8, Thusa 8-2, Chatterbox 8-0; Distinguished 7-11, Foxtor 7-10, Hypatia 7-10; Clematis 7-8; Halo 7-7; Ruedisea 7.6; Baw Baw 7-5; Red Hat 7-0; Fraiding 7-0.

THE SANDOWN PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Still Better 9-0; Larigot 8-13; Galla 8-12; Barsen 8-12; Pick of the Bunch 8-7; Little Ivy 8-5; Sonia 8-5; Too Tired 8-5; Simple Simon 8-3; Carless 7-8; Look Aside 7-5; Rexa 7-0.

THE HARRINGTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Elsie R. 9-12; N. Sinn Paner (late Kishree). 7-7; Fleurette 9-5; Christmas Toy 8-4; Florrie M. 7-5; Hypatia 8-7; Wailly 8-3; Border Princess 7-3; Wonder 7-3.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYM. BEAT ISLAM GYM.

The Hindu Gymkhana beat the Islam Gymkhana in the match which was played at the Kennedy Sea Face, yesterday. The scores:—

Islam Gymkhana:—M M Beg c S Dalvi b M Rana 2; T T Barodawala c S Dalvi b Dagle 4; A A Fyzee c S Dalvi b M Rana 24; S G Rasool c Swami b M Rana 0; S Mahamood c Swami b Wagle 19; V Ahmed c C. Rana b M Rana 1; A G Kazi lbw b Wagle 0; A Rahman run out 10; P B Irfani (Capt.) b M Rana 0; A. Karmally not out 1; O H Usman b Wagle 0; Extras 9. Total 70.

Hindu Gymkhana:—M H C Rana b Mahomood 6; K R Swami run out 16; V A Dalvi Eyzee b Mahamood 23; K G Purdeshi b Rahman 0; R A Wagle b Mahamood 1; M M Goradia c and b Rahman 1; B M Dalvi b Rahman 0; C H Rana not out 25; B S Muzumdar c Usman b Rahman 6; BE Kagal c Rasool b Rahman 0; S M Dalvi (Capt.) v Karmally b Mahamood 1;; Extras 2. Total 81.

FINAL C. P. CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

RAIN INTERFERES WITH PLAY.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 9.

In the C. P. Quadrangular Cricket match, rain spoiled the play. Chobbe for the Hindus compiled the magnificent innings of 145 and lost his wicket to Mayberry when he had just equalled Driver, the Parsee batsman. The Hindus' first innings then closed for 340.

The Provinces lost 3 good batsmen for 70. Pollock, who was meeting the Hindus' attack confidently treated the spectators to some exhilarating cricket when a heavy downpour of rain interrupted the play and the final had to be declared a draw.

The prizes were given away by Sir Frank Sly, who witnessed the tournament throughout and took the liveliest interest in its progress. In the course of his speech Sir Frank Sly observed that tournament had raised the general standard and level of cricket in these provinces and he was pleased with the pleasant rivalry among the teams and the sportsmanlike behaviour exhibited by them. He thanked Mr. Bright for his organisation and the clock-like arrangements made by him. The huge crowds which assembled to witness the contest showed that it was a complete success. The prize that they were giving to Mr. Bright remarked, His Honour, was to appoint him Secretary again for the next year. Mr. Bright briefly replied and called for three cheers for Sir Frank Sly who responded by calling for three cheers for Mr. Bright and the teams.

CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUDGET FOR 1920-21.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 10.

The meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Graeme Thomson, acting Governor presiding, when matters of varied interest and importance were discussed and disposed of. There were few motions on the prohibition problems and one of urged on the Government to give substantial assistance to well organized societies to run canteens at important labour centres for providing meals, refreshments amusements at cheap price to labourers. This was urged on the Government with the object of counter acting attractions of "toddy" taverns. The Government accepted the motion.

The tea industry is to-day passing hrough serious crises and smaller proprietors are said to have been greatly affected. Mr. Wright, the European planting member, therefore, moved Government to reduce the export duty on tea to the pre war rate. Though all the Non-officials excepting one were ranged on his side, the Government remained firm and his motion was lost.

Of the many interpellations put one enquired of the Government whether it had taken any further action regarding the unnecessary high price for rice charged by the Indian Government. The Colonial Secretary responded that they had done all in their power to obtain the best possible terms. A special reduction of Rs. 3 per cwt. had been obtained on the half Ceylon Allotment which represented the maximum concession which the Indian Government was and it is believed still is prepared to allow. The budget for the current year was also presented at this meeting.

BUDGET FOR 1920-21.

The budget for 1920-21, which was presented to the Council is remarkable in more than one respect. It provides for the expenditure considerably in excess of the revenue. Spendings are estimated at 83 millions while the revenue at 73 millions, thus giving a deficit of no less than 10 millions. This deficit will be met if necessary by the surplus balances of which twenty millions are in liquid state and available for use. The Government feels justified in proposing this large expenditure which forms record in the colony's history not only by its confidence that necessary funds will be forthcoming but by the urgent necessity which exists of providing for the continued progress and development of the island. The budget makes an increased provision for education, sanitation, public works, post office, telegraph, etc. In 1918-14 the actual expenditure on education amounted to under two and a half millions. In the budgetted year it is proposed to spend over four millions. A loan of five million pound has been sanctioned and will soon be floated.

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Dewan of Kurupam,

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NEGLIGE SHIRTS, Striped Cotton Rs. 3-14 each; Kashmir Twill Silk (very dressy) Rs. 10-8. etc., etc.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Poona Races: First Meeting Fourth Day.
The s.s. "Kalyan" with the English mails leav s at 1 p.m.
Cricket match: (1) Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all mases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore)	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express	12.0	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920, standard time is given in all cases:—
*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14. 0	15. 0
*Gujarat Mail	11.30	20.20
Kathiawar Express	7.45	20.45
Mail Passenger	21.30	7.20

at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mai will not stop there.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Total mortality in the city of Bombay on Tuesday was 129, 154 and 113 being the figures on the corresponding days of the last and previous year.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 8th instant was 354.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Prof. N. S. Takakhav, will deliver a public lecture on "New Councils" at Hira Baug to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, at 6.15 p.m. to-day.

A THANKSGIVING MASS.

The forty-first annual thanksgiving mass by the Catholic employes of the Bank of Bombay will be held on Wednesday next (the 15th) at 9 a.m. at Mount Mary's Bandra.

CLASSES ON "PUBLIC FINANCE."

Under the auspices of the Indian Liberal Club, it has been arranged to hold some classes on "Public Finance." Mr. C. S. Deole will conduct the classes on alternate Sundays beginning from the 19th September. Those who wish to attend these classes are requested to give in their names to the Secretaries of the Circle at the Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer Taian Maru, Eastward bound arrived at Kobe on 22nd August 1920 and sailed there on the 7th September 1920 for Bombay via ports.
The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru Eastward bound arrived at Kobe on the 18th August 1920.
The N Y K steamer Tyushin Maru left Singapore for Colombo (West bound) on the 7th instant.

MECHANIC DROWNED AT BANDRA.

Mr. Dev, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, held an inquest on Tuesday morning on the body of one John Evans of Bandra a mechanic in he service of the G. I. P. Railway. In the compound of the house there is a well into which the deceased suddenly fell on Tuesday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. Madan's lecture fixed in the programme for Saturday, the 11th instant, has been postponed *sine die*.
The Senior class will not meet.
The Junior class will be conducted by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala on Sunday, the 12th instant, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at the Head Quarters of the Brotherhood when he will explain some selections from Shakespeare.
The class is open to all.

MOTHER'S DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The Aryan Excelsive League will celebrate, to-morrow, at 9 a.m. at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, the "Mother's Day" when Mrs. Munglagowri Setalwad will preside.
The Young Daiwadnya Union will observe it to-morrow, at 2-30 p.m. at Palao Road.
The Mother's Day League will celebrate to-morrow at 8-30 p.m. at Hira Baug when Mr. Sadashiv Shastri Bhide will preside and address the meeting.
The Ideal Seminary Free Night School will observe it 9-30 p.m. at Chikhalwady.

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Study Circle of the Club Mr. R. S. Padbidri will give a talk on "Political Parties in India," to-morrow, at 8-30 a.m. in the Hall of the Servants of India Society.

BANK OF MORVI, LD.

The following are some of the extracts from the report of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Morvi, Ld. (fomerly the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ld.) which is to be presented at the ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders on the 13th inst.:—

The Gross profit for the whole year is Rs. 3,00,230-4-10. Out of this Rs. 27,000 have been provided for Income Tax and Super Tax, and after deducting working charges for the year the nett profit including Rs. 14,091-2-11 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 1,78,909-13-9. From this, an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. i.e., Rs. 1-2-0 per share, was paid for the half-year ended 31st December 1919 Rs. 47,982-6-0. The Directors recommend:—To pay final dividend at 9 per cent. i.e., Rupee 1-2-0 per share of Rs. 25 fully paid Rs. 50,436; to pay special Bonus at Re. 1 per share of Rs. 25 full paid, Rs. 44 832; to grant a Bonus of 15 per cent. of the total annual salary to the staff on duty at present, Rs. ,000; to place to Reserve Fund, Rs. 25,000; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 659-7-9. Total Rs. 1,78,909-13-9.

To meet the ever-growing requirements of trade, the Directors have increased the Capital to Rs. 1,00,00,000, which has been fully subscribed on the 29th June 1920. From the 1st July 1920, the name of the Corporation is converted into "The Bank of Morvi, Ltd.," in consideration of which, the Directors have thought it advisable to grant the aforesaid Bonus to the old shareholders as a special case.

The Directors beg to state that it was announced in the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on 21st Ayril 1920, that His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi has promised to deposit Rs. 25 lacs at 5 per cent. per annum, for five years, and out of this Rs. 10 lacs have already been received as a Fixed Deposit for five years.

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association a public meeting of the Goa Hindus residing in Bombay will be held to-morrow at 9 a.m. (St.T.)) at Hirabag Hall (C. P. Tank), to voice their feelings with regard to the bills that are to be introduced in the Legislative Council of Goa to deprive other than Portuguese-knowing citizens of Goa of their franchise and to omit the vernaculars from the educational curriculum.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

We have already been shown in Bombay "Miss Jackie of the Army," and at the Excelsior Theatre this week we are being introduced to "Miss Jackie of the Navy." And a very delightful little sailor boy does Miss Margarita Fisher make—always native and charming, as natty a little Jack Tar as ever walked a deck. All the world loves a sailor. The world will love Margarita Fisher the more for becoming one. It is an entertaining film and with it are being shown an amusing comedy which shows some further adventures of King Cupid and the topical Pathe Raview.

THE EMPIRE.

"Simple Souls" is one of those films which appeal to all, because of its refreshing piquancy of its refreshing outlook on life the pleasantness of the acting, and the general attractiveness of the setting.
When Solly Shine was dreaming her dreamiest dream there dropped from the skies just at hungry lunch time a man with a high hat and a cane. He was the duke, she did'nt know he was a duke. All she knew was that he was just as simple a soul as she was. Under the skin they were kin, but to the world they were as the north and south poles, for you see he was a duke and she—well, nobody knew. There "just happens" one of the most curious marriages there ever was. She wants money; he gives it her. Neither of them sees any harm in that, but other people do. "Very well," says the duke, "I will marry her. She won't worry me." And he goes on with the collection of tadpoles.

THE IMPERIAL.

The Sixth Episode shows Bob Wright, Ruth's sweetheart just returned from a cruise, rescuing herfrom the burning shack. The instructions with the Eight Key take her to the hacienda of an accomplice of the Hounds who has stolen some saddle-bags filled with gold. To accomplish her mission Ruth disguises as a notorious Spanish dancer. She succeeds in getting the gold to Bob, but is herself captured. A 2 part drama of mystery and suspense featuring Helen Chadwick Pathe Gazette and an excellent Pollard Comic concludes the Programme.

CINEMA PRECIOUS.

The Cinema Precious begins the fourth instalment of the successful Universal Serial "Elmo the Fearless" to-day. When Elmo Lincoln, the powerful he-man of Universal's latest serial thriller, "Elmo, the Fearless," was asked what girl should be engaged to play in the serial with him, he only specified two things.
'I don't care who it is, just so she is pretty and lively."
Louise Lorraine, who was engaged for the part, fills those two requirements with a vim She is one of the prettiest and liveliest screen heroines seen in many a day.
In "Elmo, the Fearless" she plays a dual role, that of Edith still well, the daughter of a Cliforia lumber magnate, and lucille Hatton, an adventuress. The suble impersonation by which she makes each character a distinct per sonsality is one of the attractions of the serial.

THE EMPRESS'

Those who patronise the Empress Theatre like something with a touch of "ginger." They have got it again this week, when with a topical film as an adjunct there is a stirring drama with "Other Men's Shoes" as the title. There is nothing new in the idea of the story of this film which is adapted from the book of Andrew Soutar, a writer who needs no introduction. It concerns two brothers, round whom a clever and engrosing plot has been woven. They are twins, and they are as alike as two pins in every thing except character. The one is a meek bread and butter, sensitive and delicate. Persecuted at every tuurn by the leading citizen of the town, who is an unsuccessful but persistent suiter for the hand of the minister's daughter, his spirit has almost arrived at breaking point.
It is a big story with a deep interests—just the sort of yarn which should be very popular.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 9.—Winam, Henderson, Sabine.
Sept. 10.—Kalyan, Finch Kobe, etc.
Sept. 10.—Coconada, Grace, Basra.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 10.—Brazil Maru, Kunck, Calcutta
Sept. 10.—Barpeta, Slightham, Basra.
The steamer Kalyan, Finch for Londori etc., obtained port clearance yesterday.
S. S. Winamac.—The steamer Winamac ,605 tons, Captain J. W. Henderson, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Sabine (U. S. A.), with cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.
S. S. Kalyan: The M. M. & Company' steamer Kalyan, 5,615 tons, Captain S. Finch, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Kobe, etc. with cargo and passengers.
S. S. Coconada:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Coconada, 2,162 tons, Captain F. A. Grace, arrived here yesterday from Basra with cargo and troops.

Sir Percy and Lady Cox will arrive in Bombay on board the Delta on Monday the 13th September and will be the guests of their Excellencies at the Government House, Ganeshkhind.

The "Pioneer" says Lord Rawlinson is expected to arrive in India by the end of October.

DELHI INDEMNITIES.

NOTICES AGAINST KHILAFAT WORKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DEUHI, Sept. 9.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, Honorary Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Delhi, and Maulvi Arif Hasan Hasvi, Honorary Secretary, All-India Khilafat Workers' League, have both received an order passed by the District Magistrate, Delhi, under Section 144 C. P. C. as follows:—

Whereas it is understood that you so and so and other members of the Khilafat Committee (or Khilafat Workers' League) send other persons with notices and placards intended to dissuade the public from paying indemnity imposed upon Delhi in order that they should display and parade these notices and placards in streets and other public resorts of Delhi and whereas this act is likely to lead to a breach of public peace and also obstruct work of those appointed to realise indemnity, I forbid displaying of such notices and placards in streets and other places of public resort in Delhi and emphatically warn you and other members of your Committee to abstain from taking any part in any such proceeding and further direct that this order besides being served upon you in your capacity as Secretary of such Committee shall have effect till the 8th December 1920.

TELEGRAPH CLERKS.

THEIR GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Knowing that you champion the cause of the needy and the oppressed, I request you a little space in your valued journal to ventilate the grievances of the Telegraph clerks whose cause you have taken up on more than one occasion.

The new revision scheme of wages has been well explained by your correspondent "Highly Confounded Clerk" in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 9th instant, from which it will be seen that the improvement of the pay and prospects which these downtrodden clerks expected at the hands of the Telegraph Enquiry Committee, has been absolutely inadequate and, therefore, unsatisfactory for the majority of them, whose service in the Department ranges from 5 to 11 years. Even in the case of those few who have been included in the II Grade of the minimum of Rs. 100, the question of the length of service has been glaringly omitted. Surely the authorities are not blind to the prevailing economic conditions of the country when the whole length and breadth of it, is clamouring for adequate wages to meet the demand of high prices of the necessaries of life. The generous Local Government has long ago acknowledged these conditions and has accordingly improved the salaries of its employees, besides giving adequate allowances, to make life for these clerks worth living.

The Telegraph authorities on the contrary by acceding to the full demands of one indispensable section of the service namely the General Scale establishment composed mainly of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians, have created a sort of split in the unity of the staff and flung defiance at the helpless clerks, as much as to say "you can do your worst now," but what is more surprising is that the Indian Telegraph Association which took up their cause a- the onset has paid no attention whatsoever to this state of affairs.

It is really lamentable to imagine in these times when a rupee of the pre-war days has the present day value of six annas only, how a poor clerk can subsist on an income of Rs. 40 only without getting into debts; and still more miserable therefore must be the lot of one with family, who has to make both ends meet with Rs. 60 or so. But to think that these people will have to grind away under the same wretched conditions for another three or four years takes one's breath away.

Your correspondent is not far from the truth when he says that the clerks are considered as educated menials. The street sweepers have demanded Rs. 25 while the postmen find it difficult to maintain themselves on Rs. 39, and it is a well known fact the coolies at docks and elsewhere earn on an average of Rs. 60 and over per month. In what way then is the clerk superior to these? The Director-General or whoever that is at the head of the affairs is perfectly aware of the utter helpless of these clerks and their inability to throw away their service to the dogs after having nourished their hopes in it for years together, and hence takes the mean advantage of tying them down to this sort of serfdom.

Sir, it is not only inhuman on the part of the authorities to treat them thus, it is more. It amounts to criminal oppression to make them grind away in their wretched state particularly when repeated heart rending appeals and woes of agony have fallen on deaf-ears. But a gleam of hope comes to them when it is remembered that there is the Indian Telegraph Association they can look to in their distress. Will Mr. Barton come to their rescue now?—Yours, etc.

FED-UP.

LANCASHIRE PRINTING STRIKE.

ADVICE OF TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 10.

In connection with the printing strike in Lancashire, the Typographical Association is advising the members of the other branches that they may seek work in Liverpool and Manchester in consequence of the Manchester and Liverpool branches repeatedly ignoring the instructions of the Executive Committee to resume Normal conditions. Hitherto there has not been extension of the dispute and the employers are withholding the lockout notices.

CALIGULAS' VICTORY.

A ROMANCE OF THE TURF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 10.

Caligula's victory in the St. Leger is another romance of the turf. His win is remarkable because he is a son of Tetrarch, whose other progeny have hitherto failed to win races exceeding a mile, whereas the St. Leger course is a mile and three quarters. Mr. Goculdass purchased Caligula last week end for £8,000.
Great Seal did not run yesterday.

MR. MATHRADAS' VICTORY

A SPORTING EVENT.

The victory of Mr. Mathradas Goculdass in the St. Leger with his new purchase Caligula, has caused great satisfaction among the sporting public throughout India. It has been a pleasant surprise to many and Mr. Goculdass is to be congratulated on his wise selection in purchase and for the unique honour of winning an English classic which has fallen to the lot of an eminent Indian sportsman of this city. He is well known in the racing world as one of the keenest sportsmen of Western India and his Caligula's victory adds a fresh laurel to his fame. Caligula is a well-bred Tetrarch colt (Dam—Sweet Jane) with several races to his credit. Mr. Goculdass always buys the most expensive thoroughbreds from England—a fact which is mainly responsible for the high standard of racing witnessed in India. It is remarkable that the St. Leger was contested by three colts, who are the progeny of famous sires of England—Tetrarch, Polymulus and Bayardo. Cailigular was purchased for £8,000 and Mr. Goculdass has already realised 6,500 guineas in stakes, the value of the St. Leger.

SURAT NOTES.

ANXIOUSLY WAITING FOR RAINS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 9.

How the late Mr. Tilak was loved and revered by the citizens of Surat and the District, has been shown by the various reports of demonstrations, that have appeared in the papers. Another tangible proof—if at all any proof is needed—was given the other day when a dinner was given to more than twenty thousand poor people of the City on the 30th day of the death of Mr. Tilak. More than two thousand rupees were subscribed in cash, while various merchants supplied Ghee, Oil, and other necessaries for the dinner.

Surat is famous for the Gokal-ashtami Fair which is one of the biggest, and is held on a very elaborate scale. This fair was held on Monday last, and as usual continued for three days. It attracted a large number of people of villages who came to see the fair and make various sorts of purchases. The most attractive exhibit in the fair was the wooden furniture that was arranged in the Parsi Lane.

A movement has been set on foot to invite the Vishanagar Bania Conference to Surat. A Reception Committee will be very shortly formed. The Conference is expected to hold its sessions either during the Diwali Holidays, or failing that, the Christmas Holidays.

It is reported that the Bombay Government has decided to give greater facilities for the higher study of Medicine, and in accordance with that resolution it has been proposed to extend the building of the Civil Hospital here. A large plot of ground is likely to be purchased, where another up-to-date building is to be erected. Again it is also proposed to open a Medical School in the near future.

Some time back a subscription was started for a band in the public park on every Saturday, for the amusement of the public. This arrangement lasted for some time and then it stopped. Recently some enthusiasts have come forward to give the scheme another trial. Accordingly the band will begin to play from to-morrow.

A slight accident occurred at Ankleshwar on Tuesday night, when the Goods Train was overturned on account of the break being not in order. No harm has been reported. Only that the trains came very late on account of the line being not clear.

The Commissioner N. D. has finally sanctioned the recommendation of the local Municipality regarding the sale of a piece of Golwad land to the Mahila Vidyalaya.

The weather, here, is undergoing a great change. The day is generally hot while cool breeze blow at night. Farmers report that a fresh instalment of rain is now absolutely necessary. Reports from the Mamlatdars of the Taluka also show that the people there are anxiously waiting for the rain.

CATTLE PRESERVATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As the Government of Central Province has now suspended the scheme of a slaughter house at Ratona one must not rest contented here, but some constructive work must be done. As the preservation of cattle is of vital and primary importance to the Indians the establishment of Gomshalas and dairy farms should be taken in hand. Dairying on modern scientific methods is a paying concern.

I mean to start a Central Gomshala and dairy farm in Central Provinces with branches at Calcutta and Bombay. The company will be a limited one.

Preservation of cattle supply of pure milk and butter and improvement of bread will be the primary objects. The success and failure of this scheme depends on the Indians who have struggled hard for the suspension or rather abolition of the slaughter of cattle. I am arranging to take on lease good forests in Central India for the supply of grass and grazing purposes. Will the gentlemen interested in this scheme kindly favour me with their advice and help they can afford:—Yours, etc.

MEHARCHAND GUPTA.
Bombay Parel, Sept. 9.

FRESH EXPORT OF CATTLE.

BRAZIL MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY

APPEAL BY COW PROTECTION SOCIETY.

Mr. Harjivan Valji Secretary of the Cow Protection Committee writes to say:—

"It is a good sign of the times that the present tendency of the public in general is very much sympathetically attracted towards the protection of the cattle in general. Mahomedans have stopped the slaughter of the cows to their great credit since Bakri-Id-Day. The public all over India have also made a great agitation against the proposed erection of a slaughter house.

"But to-day I hasten to draw the attention of the public that merchants of Brazil have arrived in Bombay and are buying the best of cows and buffaloes after paying handsome prices. They have further chartered a steamer for Brazil for two lakhs of rupees. These merchants are residing at "Sat-Rasta" (Jacob Circle) where the cattle-stable of the late Mr. Govindji Thakersy Moolji is situated.

"I therefore appeal to the public and the Hon Members of the Local Council, and also the Sheriff of Bombay, to stir in the matter before it is too late. I earnestly hope that his Excellency the Governor of Bombay will, taking into consideration the strong feeling existing among the Indians against the export of such useful animals soon use his influence with a view to disallowing the export of the animals."

Mr. Popatlal Parbhudas, President, public meeting, Dhandhukar wires:—

Public feelings of Dhandhuka have been greatly hurt at the use of the District Bungalow by the Dalals of cattle merchants Kindly ask authorities stop using."

KARNATAK COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

CENSURE OF GOVERNING BODY.

A meeting of the members of the Karnatak Sabha was held at Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar's yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Ankalikar, when the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That this meeting learns with deep regret and sorrow the resignation of Mr. P. S. Katti the Principal of the Karnatak Educational Society's College, Dharwar and its hasty acceptance by the Governing Body.

That this meeting is firmly of opinion that Mr. Katti's resignation would be nothing short of calamity to the educational progress of the Karnatak and that it would endanger the very existence of the College and that it would alienate all public sympathy from it.

That this meeting, therefore, requests the Governing Body to reconsider their decision and to induce Mr. Katti to withdraw his resignation and to retain his services.

(2) That this meeting is of opinion that the present constitution of the Governing Body is not satisfactory as it is not a representative body of the whole Karnatak and, therefore, it should be reconstituted so that it should consist of members representing all parts of the Karnatak, namely the districts of Dharwar, Bijapur Belgaon, Bombay and Karwar and the Kanarese native states.

(3) This meeting is alarmed at the report which has reached its years that there is a noxious and disturbing element in the present staff of the society and, therefore, advises the governing body to arrange, by the appointment of a special committee consisting of outsiders, disinterested and impartial, representing various districts in the Karnatak to institute a searching inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the report and if on the strength of the report of the committee it comes to the conclusion that as a matter of fact there are some members whose continuance is undesirable in the interests of the institution, this meeting furher recommends the removal of those members.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The storm from the Bay is passing from Chota Nagpur into Bihar and will probably break up in the hills to-morrow morning. Some heavy falls have occurred. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East of United Provinces, Punjab hills. Central India, west of Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad; local in Upper Burma, Assam, West of United Provinces, Kashmir, east of Central Provinces, Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Oriss,a east of Rajputana, Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Dinajpur one inch; Darjeeling one and a half; Burdwan three; Berhampore five; Hazaribagh four; Daltonganj, Purnea one and a half; Dar-Changa one; Gaya three; Naya Dumka five; Gorakhpur, Allahamad three quarters; Benares two; Murree one; Indore one and half; Nowgong two, Hoshangabad one and half; Seoni, Pachmarhi two; Ahmednagar and Aurangabad quarter.

Forecast:—Increase in North Bengal, Bihar and North-east United Provinces.

FATAL COMMUNIST FRICTION.

TRAGIC SCENE IN FINNISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

TEN KILLED AND 20 WOUNDED BY RED ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 10.

Helsingfors.—A recent communist friction in Petrograd developed into a critical situation at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Finnish Communists in Perogard on August 31st at which the Opposition group consisting of the officers of the Red Army appeared on the scene and an altercation resulted in ten Finnish Communits being killed and twenty wounded.

POLES OCCUPY KRUDIESZAW

BOLSHEVIKS ROULED IN VAREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 10.

Warsaw.—A communique issued here says:—General Budienny's force after a new and unsuccessful attack is now retreating amidst heavy fighting eastward of the bug. The Poles have occupied Krudieszow.
In the region of Narew a Bolshevik detachment has been defeated and 500 prisoners were captured.
In the North the Poles occupy the line Augustowo-Suwalki and have received orders to avoid conflicts with the Lithunanians.

RUSSO-POLISH PEACE SLIGHTLY DISTURBED.

GEN. MAKHROFF'S INTENTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 4 p.m. Sept. 10.

Resolves of Moderate circles in Warsaw for peace are being disturbed by fresh fire brand General Makhroff, who is General Wrangel's emissary from the Crimea, just when the counsels of M. Sapieha, Foreign Minister, who is to-day Poland's Big Man, were beginning to bear fruit.
Gen. Makhroff's proclaimed intention is to keep Poland in war. He fears that as soon as Russo-Polish peace comes General Wrangel will get the undivided attention of the Soviet forces. However, it is authoritatively declared that the Polish Government is determined to conclude peace at Riga and discussion with General Wrangel's emissary will only gain value if the Soviet refuses to come to terms. Meanwhile the Polish Government confidently expects armistice in a week and peace within a month.

BOLSHEVIKS' DECISION.

NO PEACE DELAGATES TO RIGA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 10.

A message from Moscow states that Mr. Chitcherin has announced that the Bolsheviks at the eleventh hour have decided not to send the peace-delegates to Riga to meet the Poles. The hitch appears to be due to the fact that the Letts have not guarantees immunity from all interference for the Russian auxiliary personnel but only for the delegates and experts.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I will be much obliged by your kindly giving the following a space in your esteemed columns:—

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has recently passed a resolution that the Municipality will supply water to the public from 3-30 a.m. to 8 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. to 7 p.m. in almost all the wards except Fort and Colaba. The members of the Corporation seem to have had been, perhaps, in a very jolly mood while passing such a sensible resolution that does show the deepness of their brains.

But the Bombay public have to thank the worthy members of the Corporation, inasmuch as they have been taught the esteemed lesson of "Early to rise etc." The members expect the public to learn by themselves the first portion of this lesson, viz., "Early to bed." It is for the public to understand by themselves that in order to get up at 3-30 a.m., our Municipality wishes us to go to bed at least at 9 p.m.

We may then also hope and trust that the Corporation will kindly do us a further favour by passing another equally sensible resolution of sending a Deputation to the mighty sun to request him—and if a request make no impression, to command and ultimately to force him—to rise in Bombay atleast—if not in other parts of the earth—at 5 a.m. instead of 7 or 7-30 a.m. and to set at about 5 p.m. instead of 6-30 or 7 p.m.

The time for rising and setting of the sun being thus changed, the whole programme for the Bombay activities will also undergo necessary alterations with regard to "time," and the Bombay people will then heartily welcome the resolution passed by the genius of the Corporation.

Or, if such a thing be impracticable, then in the alternative, they will very kindly change the time of water supply and make it from 4-30 a.m. to atleast 9-30 a.m. and from 4-30 p.m. to atleast 7-30 p.m., thus keeping the most convenient and practically the same number of hours.—Yours, etc.

K. G. K.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, September 11, 1920.

THE PRESENT IN OUR HANDS

It is a truism that the future of a nation is in its own hands. But seldom has it been realised that the future of a nation cannot be in its hands until it makes the present its own. The decision, to which the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League have jointly arrived, in accepting Mr. Gandhi's programme of Non-Co-operation, brings in relief this fact that for the first time in its history the Indian nation has determined to make the present its own. What is the decision? It is difficult to avoid commonplace phraseology in the attempt adequately to characterise the decision—and the immensity of its potentialities. It is not enough to say that it is epoch-making or that it will become one of the historic decisions in the annals of man. All we can say is this that the country has broken through the fog of illusion and found the path of reality. The illusion was that, it could attain its self-realisation by "doles" from an alien people, however benevolently-minded, or that, to quote Lord Sinha's latest dictum, "as in the past so in the future, it would not be through any sudden or violent rush but rather by steady successive steps, each perhaps small in itself, that their goal was likely to be achieved." The reality is that they can never hope to attain their self-realisation unless they are masters in their own country to-day. For decades they were nourished on the illusion. And the result were the Punjab tragedy and, to no small extent, the Khilafat wrong—for who can deny that a self Governing India would, as a member of the Peace Conference, have made the infamous Turkish Treaty impossible? . . . And now the decision has come—the Great Decision for which the country had waited anxiously as well as expectantly. Lala Lajpatrai nearly approached an adequate estimate of this decision when he said that this country had after all found its soul. And every patriotic heart will rejoice that the discovery has come. The discovery is India's answer to the challenge of the forces of economic imperialism and militarism. The Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League have pronounced their verdict on the issue of Non-Co-operation and have advised the country to adopt it in practice as well as in principle. The country had already expressed itself in favour of the principle of Non-Co-operation but was anxious for a lead from the National Assembly as to its practice. We have, on previous occasions, insisted on the point that whatever the decision of the Congress, the country was bound to follow it. And we insit on this to-day that the country is, in honour, bound to carry the decision of the Congress into effect. Whatever be our personal opinions, sentiments and differences, the Congress decision must be respected and accepted. The stage of discussion has passed and the stage of action has arrived and the country must stand united at this hour. During the discussion, the fundamental principle of loyalty to the Congress was recognised. Mr. Gandhi expressed unhesitating obedience to it. Mr. Baptista a vehement opponent of Mr. Gandhi's programme, declared that whatever be the decision of the Congress, it would be accepted in a spirit of loyalty. The President, in his closing speech, gave full expression to the national mind when he said that in his judgment the programme of Non-Co-operation should be proceeded with. No one, we are sure, contemplates any desertion or secession from the Congress fold. No true Congressman could think of receding from the Congress because its decision is not to his liking. That was the Moderates' folly against which the Nationalists have carried on incessant warfare for the last two years and more. It is a gross injustice to the latter to suggest that any considerable section of them would imitate the Moderate tactics and set up a rival organisation. Doubtless such a development would be welcomed by the bureaucracy and the Moderates, but the Nationalists know better. If the decision had gone against the immediate practice of Non-Co-operation, we would have as strongly urged the same course of action—ungrudging loyalty to the Congress. Mr. Gandhi enunciated the right principle, when he said: "If my resolution on Non-Co-operation is carried by the Congress, I will still have to fight the minority. Let the minority try to become the majority. The minority has no business to go out of the Congress. And if I fail. I will try to make my minority a majority, but I will not go out of the Congress." Congressmen have been teaching this elementary principle of organised national agitation to the unwilling and coy Moderates and they are not likely to forget their own principles. During the deliberations of the Congress, there were, it seems, some casual references to an apprehended split, and Mr. Gandhi was even charged as being the instrument of wrecking the political life of the country. The omission of the boycott of Councils from Mr. Gandhi's programme would have been welcome as well as, as we think, advisable and necessary, but because this has not been agreed to, no split in the Congress need be anticipated. The country thoroughly realises that any split would be suicidal and those whose advise, sound as it was, has been rejected may be trusted to stand by the flag of the Congress.

The Conflict—And the Result.

Full and fair opportunities, with one or two exceptions—and we are glad the President expressed his entire disapproval of the spirit of intolerance displayed in these cases—were given to all parties to present their case. And the President conducted himself in an ideal manner. He declined to influence the Congress either way and assumed a non-committal attitude. The decision in favour of Mr. Gandhi's programme, in the open Congress was not given by a narrow majority as in the Subjects Committee. 1,826 delegates voted for and 804 against Mr. Gandhi's motion. Nor was the decision influenced by any province. In all the proinces, except the Central Province, there was a considerable majority in favour of Mr. Gandhi and in Central Provinces the voting was 30 against 33. And, as Lala Lajpatrai said, if in such a big assembly there were found only 63 who, in some form or other, did not approve of Non-Co-operation, they were absolutely on safe ground in saying that the bulk of the country was in favour of its adoption. In this connection, it is essential to bear in mind that the fight in the Congress was not between co-operators and non-co-operators. The alternative idea of trying to get Home Rule through the "Reforms" was definitely and utterly rejected by the Congress. It is especially noteworthy that the ideal of progress by stages was overruled by all responsible leaders and a demand for immediate and complete *Swarajya* was emphasised by all sections of responsible Congress men. Mr. Jinnah declared that though he had hoped at "Amritsar that there were possibilities of working the Reform Scheme, he was compelled by the subsequent course of events to change his opinion and that he was a convinced supporter of immediate *Swarajya*. The fight was not even between non-co-operators in principle and non-co-operators with a programme. It was more or less a conflict between rival programmes. The principle of Non-Co-operation was accepted by one and all. The necessity of taking action was also universally admitted. Mr. Gandhi was of course, for taking instant action; and Mr. B. C. Pal proposed sending a deputation to give an ultimatum to the British nation. Not that he had much faith in the success of such a mission. Its failure, Mr. Pal declared, was a foregone onclusion. But he still urged this course, to give an opportunity to the British to retrieve the situation. He also proposed the appointment of a committe to examine the Gandhi programme There was a genuine feeling even among those who, like Mr. Jinnah, accepted the principle of Non-Cooperation and saw n other alternative, that some more tim should be given to the country to mobilis its forces and take stock of the situation Against this stood the clear-cut creed of Mr. Gandhi backed up by the united voice of the Muslim League and Mr. Gandhi carried the day. The country has lost altogether its faith in deputations and we feel that Mr. Pal's amendment would have stood better chance of acceptance if it had not contained this suggestion when even it promoters had no confidence in its success. The main fight, however, centred round the boycott of Councils. Mr. Gandhi attached the greatest importance to it and pleaded it as the cardinal principle of his creed. Mr. Pal omitted it from his programme, though, in some respects, he would go even beyond Mr. Gandhi. Boycott of Councils formed the fundamental point of difference between the two programmes. If Mr. Gandhi had decided on the point, as we think he ought to have done, there would not have been any insuperable difficulties even in the way of an unanimous resolution on the question of Non-Cooperation. We do not consider it a necessary element in the policy of non-cooperation—and Pandit Malaviy was right in insisting that what we required was a national policy—to boycott the Councils, for it is unquestionable that very useful work for the country ca be done in the Councils even as they are No doubt, as Mr. Gandhi put it, infinitely greater service can be rendered outside than inside the Council. But we cannot condemn the utilisation of what little political power we possess, for the attainment of *Swarajya*. It would be more politic as well as useful to attack the bureaucratic citadel from inside as well as outside. It we bear the limitation of our work in the councils in mind and if we supplement it by strenuous and vigorous work from outside, entry into the councils would in no way be harmful. Though it is doubtful how far we may be able to obstruct and attain *Swarajya* through deadlocks which have been amply provided against by the bureaucracy, the presence of our leaders in the Council as a restraining force has its own uses. Boycott of Councils should have been dropped both by the Muslim League the Congress. There would have been some meaning in the boycott councils, if Mr. Gandhi had advocated capture and subsequent boycott of th seats. It would have successfully prevented hypocrites and incapables fro getting an easy entry into the Council d imposing themselves upon the nati its representatives. Unfortunately thi view does not seem to have been vigorous pressed upon the attention of the Congress and the boycott of the Councils was passed. The far-reaching implications of the boycott of Council and of foreign goods were, we are afraid not fully realised by the majority of the Congress.

In fact, while we insist that the Congress having come to a decision, the country must accept it, we cannot help giving expression to a feeling of keen disappointment that sufficient time was not given to the country to examine the practical forms of Non-Co-operation that were proposed. The voting in the Subjects Committee showed Mr. Gandhi's strength, but it also showed the strength of the opposition to certain forms of Non-Co-operation suggested by him. In view of this, Mr. Gandhi should have risen to the occasion and used his strength on the side of delay and mature consideration and Mr. Pal's amendment, without its futile suggestion of a mission to the Premier, showed the way. We sincerely regret the way was not taken as we equally sincerely deplore the sweeping character of the addendum regarding the boycott of foreign goods.. As Lala Lajpatrai said it was wrong to assume that the object of postponing the consideration of a detailed programme of Non-Co-operation was to shelve the question. On the other hand, Mr. Pal's amendment required some action that could easily be taken and provided for a careful examination of Mr. Gandhi's programme, so that the country could launch upon it with infinitely greater assurance of success. Time was the essential factor We have to break with the past of illusion. But the break to be successful should not be too sudden. As Mr. Jinnah said, it was necessary to take stock of the country. And it would have been a great tactical gain to have given notice to the British Government in the clearest terms possible. And taking all things into consideration, the time that had been given for washing off to use the expressive phraseology of the President, what we had written for so many years, was very inadequate The Congress programme of Non-Co-operation contemplates the surrender of titles and honorary offices and nominated posts in local bodies. The method and manner of the conferment of these titles and posts have already rendered them ridiculous and a badge of shame. The boycott of schools and colleges will be gradual and Mr. Gandhi has done well in yielding on these points to the general opinion. An immediate boycott of schools and colleges is not desirable and advisable. In fact, we cannot contemplate boycott of schools and college with any favour. In this matter we differ radically from Mr. Gandhi. Whatever the limitations of the present system of education, it is a system that must be mended, not nded. We fully agree with Lala Lajpatrai that before we have national education, we must have national Government and that we do not want to be a copy of the ancient Indians. We must be sharers in the world's heritage of civilisation. Nor do we think the gradual withdrawal of lawyers from practice is feasible, though we fully endorse the view that arbitration courts should be evolved. However, it has to be noted that the declaration of Non-Cooperation is a temporary phase. It is not contemplated that India should live perpetually in a state of non cooperation The idea is certainly not of evolving a State within a State. The object is to compel the State to accept the united demands of the nation. Any temporary inconvenience caused by Non-Co-operation should, therefore, joyously be suffered by the nation. We have already expressed our view that no one should go to Mesopotamia in any capacity. The boycott of Councils, we think, is an unfortunate decision. As to the boycott of foreign goods, really speaking there was no need for any separate declaration in this respect, because it is implied in Swadeshi. A complete boycott of foreign goods is impracticable and an effective substitute would have been the acceptance of Mr. Pal's suggestion of the gradual withdrawal of Indian capital from European banks and such other industrial and commercial concerns in India as are controlled by Europeans and the withdrawal of Indian labour from such concerns.

Carry It Out.

However, the die has been cast. And, as Lala Lajpatrai urges, the only course left open for us is to proceed with the programme and make it a success. It is a perfectly constitutional struggle, Mr. Gandhi having wisely withdrawn some items the legality of which was open to question. What does this struggle aim at? It has for its immediate objects the revision of the Turkish Peace Treaty and the prevention of the Punjab horrors and, above all, the attainment of *Swarajya*. It does not seek to sever the British connection. Its objects are legal and its methods are perfectly peaceful. In no way can it be called revolutionary, unless everything that is not to to the taste of the bureaucracy and its Anglo-Indian partisans in the Press is to be dubbed revolutionary. The Congress has adopted non-violent non-cooperation and it should be given a fair chance and opportunity to work it for the perfectly legitimate objects it has set out to secure, undisturbed by the bureaucracy. Hitherto the bureaucracy has dopted a neutral attitude, though fulminating dire threats It would do well to continue the same policy of neutrality. Everything is fair and overboard in the programme of non cooperation. At its head is Mr. Gandhi who is worth as Mr. Baptista said thousands of policemen, so far as peace and order are concerned and who, as as Lala Lajpat Rai said, is a national asset. The only thing that the bureaucracy should do is to abstain from any interference with the movement. Another objection may be raised from quite a different point of view. What if disorder is promoted by the enemies of the movement and those interested in the continuance of the bureaucratic regime? What if Mr. Gandhi again suspends the movement? In the first case, the movement can in no way be held responsible. The utmost care should be taken, however, to guard against all such machinations. As for the second objection, the movement is no longer in the hands of Mr. Gandhi alone. It is now a Congress-League movement and though Mr. Gandhi would be the most prominent leader of non-cooperation, he would work under the Congress-League. There is no danger whatever of any premature suspension by any individual, however eminent he may be, though it is due to Mr. Gandhi to say that no withdrawal is to be expected from him. No loophole should be given to the bureaucracy to interfere with and strangle the movement. By the extension of suitable voluntary organisations non-co-operators themselves should take a leading part in maintaining peace and order. Again, it may be asked: Will it work? Will it be successful? It is good, but if it fails? Are the people ready? Now that the Congress has definitely adopted non-co-operation, it is the bounden duty of every one to see to it that it is thoroughly successful. If the people are not ready, let them be made ready. How long is the nation going to hesitate and falter? Non-Co-operation has been conceived as a measure of self-discipline and self-sacrifice. We have seen what blessings it can bring in its train, in the case of Egypt. Let the nation now rise to the opportunity and carry out the programme sanctioned and authorised by the National Assembly. Let there be no division in the ranks of Congressmen and let all unite, non-co-operators as they are whatever be their differences and the success of the movement is assured. The Congress has come to the Great Decision. It is for the country by its action to show that it is a united nation's decision. The courage of the decision is not in the passing of the resolution; it will be proved when we carry it out. Shall the faint-hearted among us prevail? Or shall we make the Great Experiment a national triumph that shall be the country's emancipation? Shall we continue to deceive ourselves by alluring hopes of the dawn of a "near" future when, by "progressive realisation of responsible Government" at the pleasure of our "rulers," we shall become a real partner in the British Commenwealth? No. Let us hold fast to the present. The future will take care of itself. . . . . .

Notes of the Day.

A Mad Adventure.

Ever since the self-assignment of Britisla "mandate" for Mesopotamia, "The Times" has been clamouring for more light being thrown on its affairs and urging the British public to consider the practicability of the scheme of keeping up an army of occupation there for a considerable period. Commenting on the India Office statement about a recent meeting in Baghdad to frame proposals for an electoral law, under which, it is said, members are to be elected to a general assembly which, in consultation with the Administration, will draft an organic law for Mesopotamia, "The Times" says that it will be very interesting but it is not urgent. The formation of the machinery of prospective administration for Mesopotamia has apparently no attraction for "The Times" for it curtly dismisses these preliminary steps for organisation of an indigenous Government for the country and asks for:

(a) a statement upon the present position of the rising in Mesopotamia;
(b) an explanation of the causes of the rising, and
(c) a clear and frank declaration of future policy in Persia and Mesopotamia.

The Price of Oil.

The race for exploitation of oil and, as will be seen from Reuter's telegram received yesterday, the likely yield from cotton cultivation in the country, have been of absorbing interest to the Foreign Office with its emissaries in the dovecotes of capitalism, which, without taking the trouble of considering the fundamental issues raised by "The Times," goes on with its mad policy of adventure entailing huge loss of human life and money. This is, indeed, imperialism running amok. Excessive taxation which has been resorted to by local administration to minimise the burden of British tax-payers, is admittedly, one of the main reasons which has disturbed the stable condition of the war-weary people. So the game of arbitrary heavy taxation has to be given up, if peace has at all to be restored. In this connection it will be interesting to note what Mr. Buckley, the expert sent out by the Egyptian Irrigation Department to survey the economic possibilities of Mesopotamia, has to say. He has shown that "even if £21,000,000 are spent on irrigation and three millions of acres are brought under cultivation, the gross revenue of Mesopotamia (excluding oil) may reach £10,000,000, in fifty years."! And to achieve this object, "The Times" adds, the almost insuperable labour difficulties must be overcome besides the expense for holding the country with a garrison of 100,000 men and an army of British officials to be met by the British Exchequer. Are the British tax-payers, "The Times" very pertinently asks, ready to pay for it? It is a mad adventure indeed from the point of view of finance. But what of its morality?

NATION FINDS ITS

TASK BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

MAKE NON-COOPERATION A SUCCESS.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S CLOSING SPEECH.

From our Special Representative.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

Mrs. Besant's speech was listened to with a coldness which was not surprising under the circumstances. After passing the scheme, she asked, did they propose to sell all their motor cars and machineries? They knew they could not do it. Then why was this hypocrisy? Considerable objection was taken by a section of the audience to the use of the word "hypocrisy." We mean by Non-Cooperation, "obstruction—obstruction at every stage," declared a Mahratta delegate. Mrs. Besant's point was that Mr. Gandhi's scheme was not universal Non-Cooperation nor was Mr. Pal's amendment universal. If they could only Non-cooperate in everything, they could break the Government; but the proposal before them would only irritate the people and the Government but it would not succeed. The resolution, she said, was an outcome of hatred. "No, no" shouted the disciples of non-violence. "She was against the boycotting of the councils. Are they to throw away the work of the Congress for the last 35 years? Why throw away the powers now given under the new Reform Scheme? Why not have ordered gradual evolution instead of a plan which was sure to lead to anarchy and disorders? The appeal, however, fell on deaf hostile ears, but listened to.

The appeal of Mrs. Besant's most vocal lieutenant, however, was not heard. There were a good many in the audience, who admired the courage and the tenacity of purpose with which Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas braved the hostility of the angry crowd of delegates, particularly from Bombay, who hissed him and interrupted him with imprecautions and questions. He succeeded by sheer patient courage in saying what he had to say, thought that was not much nor important except from the practical point of view of the business man. He spoiled his case by beginning with a blunt declaration that he stood there to oppose both Messrs. Gandhi and Pal. The howls that rose were many and furious; and Mr. Jamnadas in a towering passion of excited irrelevancy, suddenly took up the weak link in the Gandhi programme—the withdrawal of the Indian capital from the European banks. Immediately Mr. Jamnadas was drowned in the waves of emotional patriotism that surged up from all quarters of the pandal and reluctantly, he had to resume his seat.

The only speech apart from showing a critical analyses of the situation made in the late afternoon was that of Mr. Jinnah. The leaders of the last assembly gave him their most careful attention because Mr. Jinnah is always quietly convincing, and employs all the arts of the skilful advocate, particularly when he is willing and anxious to tell his audience that he does not wait to address them as a lawyer. He was frank he was logically reasoned, but he made the mistake of putting questions to an irritated assembly. Mr. Jinnah, was listened to with respect although he assured them that he agreed wholeheartedly with the principle of Non-Cooperation, but disapproved of certain details. He pointed out the difficulties of the Gandhi programme, and asked for patient consideration of the question. So the debate went on with every body tired, the President patiently braving it out and announcing that the division would be taken to-morrow. So, yesterday, the division was taken, the overwhelming majority of the delegates showing themselves in favour of Mr. Gandhi, and at 2 the Congress met for the graceful function of thanking its office bearers and being thanked by them in return. The President gave an hour's oration proudly stating his own point of view. The impression it made was not very cheerful. He said much could be said on both sides and seemed to exhibit a certain bias against the Moslem case, which distressed the more emotional section of the Central Khilafat. He was glad, however, that the Indian nation had found its own soul and he hoped every Congressman would do his best to make the Non-Cooperation scheme a succes. Lala Lajpatrai means business, has learnt the value of incessant agitation and during the next few months his work will make itself felt all over the country. The Congress adjourned after the most tremendous cheers for Mahatma Gandhi and the President and it had the decency not to howl down Mrs. Besant. The decision of the Congress has created difficulties for its intelligence, but the masses are jubilant.

PRESIDENT'S CLOSING SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Lala Lajpat Rai, in declaring the result of the voting and announcing that Mr Gandhi's resolution had been carried addressed the assembly at some length. He first thanked them from the bottom of his heart for the co-operatioin he received from them in bringing the great gathering to successful close. The courtesy and kindness with which they had treated him for the last eight days had touched him very much. All life he had not seen another gathering either in this country or anywhere else which was surcharged with electricity as this gathering was and if in spite of that regrettable incidents had been so fed. It was due to their kindness and encouragement, and he begged to thank them all for that. Before he referred to one or two regrttable incidents which took place, he wished to thank the Reception Committee, its Chairman, its Secretary, the Captain and vice-Captain of the Volunteers and all the volunteers for the splendid hospitality accorded to the delegates.

BENGALS PATRIOTISM.

He never expected anything less from Bengal. Bengal had never failed to rise to the occasion, and if despite the scanty notice and the short time at their disposal, Bengal had been able to make such excellent arrangements and offer them splendid hospitality, it reflected enormous credit on Bengal and its patriotsim. He wanted to say one more word about Bengal. He wanted to assure his Bengal countrymen that he was not a flatterer. He had never been so in his life. He had always taken Bengal to be the political and intellectual leader of India (applause); and if he was dissatisfied with Bengal to a certain extent at the present moment it was because Bengal had ceased to give the lead. They would pardon him for saying this but it came from the bottom of his heart. Bengal gave them the glorious ideal of nationalism. Bengal showed them the way how to sacrifice themselves for the cause of the Motherland. (applause). There was no other province in India, no other community in India which had electrified this great continent by its sacrifice, and its noble energy in the cause of the Motherland as Bengal had done. He wished that the other provinces had the same record or had followed the example of Bengal. If, therefore, in one particular instance Bengal did not give the lead he might tell Bengal that it hurt him, not because he was jealous of Bengal but because he was jealous of Bengal's reputation. He wanted Bengal to continue to lead because he believed in all sincerity that the path of their patriotism and the path of their effort's were always the greatest in this country and the greatest asset to their national cause. He, therefore, assured Bengal that his respect for them, his love for them, his admiration for them was not even diminished in the least. If he had spoken a single word which seemed in anger it was because he wished to spur them and because he was angry with them.

REGRETTABLE INCIDENTS.

After having given his explanation and paid homage to Bengal, he wished first to refer to one or two regrettable incidents for which he as President wanted to make an apology. The first was an unfortunate reference made by a Bengalee speaker unintentionally and unconsciously, he thought, as to the nationality of Mr. Montagu. Since that incident he had received a message from the Jewish community of Bengal protesting against the remark in question. He had the highest respect for the Jewish community. (hear, hear). He had not known the Jewish community before, but he had come to know them after he had gone abroad. Since he had been in America, he had the privilege and good fortune to mix with a large number of Jews and looking at their work he might say that a community which had produced some of the greatest thinkers, some of the greatest poets, some of the greatest singers and some of the greatest men in the world was not entitled to be spoken of contemptuously. (applause). Apart from that they must not forget the fact that the Jews, whatever they might claim to be, were Asiatics and therefore the Jews were them and with them. They might raise any objection to Mr. Montagu personally; they might criticise Mr. Montagu as a British Minister or as a British politician; but they should never attack his nationality as indicating in any way that they held that communitiy in contempt. So in their name and on their behalf he wished to express his regret at the absolutely unconscious and unintentional remark.

NATIONAL CHARACTER OF CONGRESS.

Next he wanted to thank them for the difference in their treatment of Mrs. Besant on Thursday as compared with their treatment of her on Saturday last. They behaved splendidly on Thursday when she addressed the meeting and he wanted to thank them for that. But at the same time he must express his regret for their treatment of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. The speaker never realised till Thursday how absolutely right, to a certain extent, the Moderate leaders were in not coming to the Congress and he admired the courage of those who still wanted to come. He wanted to give them all credit for their honesty and courage and love of the country and patriotism; but if they refused to allow the Congress platform to be used by the Moderates then the latter were certainly quite justified in not coming to the Congress and being treated in the way Mr. Jamnadas had been treated. He did not think that they could blame the Moderate leaders at all. He was afraid that if this state of mind and if this state of things continued, all the Nationalist leaders who did not agree with Mr. Gandhi would find themselves similarly treated at future meetings of the Congress. He spoke from the depth of his heart and he wished to give them a warning viz., that they were on the brink of a volcano and if they continued in that way they would reduce the Congress to the status of a purely petty party organisation. The Congress was a great national organisation brought up and found by some of the greatest men in the public life of this country. He appealed to them all with all the earnestness he could that they should not reduce the National character of the organisation. By all means let its affairs be managed by the party which happens to be in the majority, but let the minority have a fair say and a fair opportunity of putting their case before them. If they continued to hoot the other side down in the way they did on Thursday, it would be impossible for this organisation to continue as a National Organisation and the day when the Indian National Congress ceased to be national organisation would be a black day in the history of India. He, therefore, begged of them to change their tone and temper, and to exercise that control and self-sacrifice for which Mr. Gandhi had been appealing to them and which he was afraid they did not honour.

ON NON CO-OPERATION.

After having said this much, which perhaps some of them did not like he would like to tell them how he had rejoiced all these days in finding that this country had after all found its soul. It had rejoiced his heart to see this country and this National Assembly had after all a clear political vision. He rejoiced to find that this assembly had after all found that the country's salvation must come from the country itself. He rejoiced to find that this country through its National assemly and, through that assembly, the people they represented had after all found that the paltry reforms, tinkering with the reforms here and there would not satisfy their souls, and would not meet their need. He had already informed them that out of a total strength of 2,773 voters there were only 63 who were either opposed to Non-Co-operation or who did not like to vote or who were indifferent. If in such a big house they found only 63 who in some form or other did not approve of Non-Co-operation they were absolutely on safe ground in saying that the bulk of the country was in favour of the adoption of Non Co-operation. But he was afraid that a little later he would have to express views which might not be acceptable to them. Throughout the Congress proceedings he had observed an attitude which he struck out for himself in his presidential address viz., that he was not going to take any side, that he was going to preside over this great gathering like the speaker of the House of Commons and let every body speak out his own mind and vote as he wished. He left the matter to their judgment. He now thought it would be cowardly on his part to leave the Congress pandal without telling them very briefly his own views on the great question on which they had passed their resolution. He might tell them at once that he was absolutely and whole heartedly in support of Non-Cooperation. But at the same time he must frankly tell them that he was not convinced that the programme which they had accepted was the soundest and most effective.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Continuing, Lala Lajpat Rai said that unless they could have National Government to talk of National Education was useless. Having given that subject his best consideration, he had even finally come to the conclusion that their conception of National Education was very defective. What was National Education? How would it be national? Would it be the Hindu system of education or the Mahomedan system? What would be the character? What would be the language? Who would be the teachers? The question bristled with difficulties. It was not insoluble, but there were difficulties. He did not know of any history in the world in which any nation had been able by private means to solve the problem of education. The problem of education must be solved by the Government of the Country which took the revenues of the country. It would be absolutely suicidal at the present moment to withdraw their boys and girls from the schools and colleges in which they were. By all means let them go on establishing private schools, but they would not be National schools. Who strangled the National Education movement? The founders themselves did it. There should be private schools, private institutions, private colleges, gurkulas and pathsalas for the respective aims of the respective communities. As he had said they could not solve the problem of National Education unless they had National Government. Therefore, it was to that question he wanted whole attention of the country directed and concentrated upon that they must have National Government before they had National Education. There was a great deal in the contention of Mr. Gandhi that the European Education that they had received had to a certain extent given them slave psychology. However, he did not admit that in its entirety. If it had given them slave psychology they should not be ungrateful to the progress that they had made. They wanted to be Indians, but not a copy of the ancient Indians. They wanted to be modern, up-to-date, progressive Indians including all that was best in their culture and in western culture. They should not go backward. They should go forward, if they hoped to carry the world with them. That was only possible by combining the best in the two cultures. Western culture had with all its crookedness done wonders for the world and they must acknowledge that.

LAWYERS AND THEIR PRACTICE.

He was afraid that the gradual withdrawal of lawyers from courts seemed to him to be impracticable. (Applause). He was not in love with lawyers, much less the courts. All what he earned by law he gave away and nobody at the present day could charge him with having kept any portion of the income which he earned as a lawyer. The other day in a heated moment he used strong language towards the profession of law to which his leader Pandit Malaviya took exception. He bowed to Pandit Malaviya's decision. His own opinion of lawyers was very poor. He did not consider lawyers to be absolutely necessary for the progress of India. They were more or less parasites. (Applause). It was a paradox of Indian life that while the lawyers were the best leaders in the political movement, lawyers were the very people who were clogs in the wheel of progress very often. ("No," "no.") They might say "no" but that was what he thought. Lawyers gave their best time and energy and money to the political movement, but at the same time, with great respect to the lawyers, he must say that when the crisis came it was the lawyers that went back (Laughter and applause). While he admired the great and noble qualities of Lala Harkisen Lal, Lala Dunichand and Pandit Chaudhuri and other lawyers of the Punjab showed in the last crisis, he knew of lawyers of his province, who refused to defend those who were in trouble. (Shame). Hence he expressed this view to show them that they had not got his sympathy. While he lost no opportunity of denouncing lawyers, yet he held that the gradual withdrawal of lawyers from courts was an impracticable position to which the National Congress should not have put its seal. He was in favour of the idea of establishing courts of arbitration. Let them establish them. They might go to those courts for arbitration. Let them avoid British Courts as long as they could, but so long as the British Government was in this country it was impossible for them to avoid British Courts altogether. Suppose his boy was prosecuted for murder, did they expect him to leave his boy undefended? Even in political cases those of them who were foremost in denouncing British Courts and lawyers were the first to ask their assistance. He was saying this, because he did not want this great National gathering to commit itself to any proposition which might be impracticable and which might bring ridicule upon it. His own idea was that the other two or three items on the programme were not impossible, but they were mere flies on the great wheel. He had expressed the opinion and he wanted to again remind them that they would not be able to paralyse Government, would not be able to make the work of administration impossible unless they struck at the root of the economic exploitation going on in this country.

The world had come to know and if they studied their Shastras they would find that what was at the bottom of all political slavery was economic bondage and economic exploitation. If they really wanted to make Non-Cooperation effective, they must strike at the root of the economic exploitation of the country. In the resolution a clause had been added which seemed impracticable namely, the boycott of foreign goods However, they had passed that resolution and he wished them complete success from the bottom of his heart.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

There was one more matter which he wished to refer. There had been a great deal of heat introduced into the deliberations of this Congress over the question of boycott of Councils. Now he must confess that his sympathies were entirely with Mr. Gandhi (applause). But his head sometimes reeled and began to go to the other side. There was a great deal of force in what Mr. Gandhi said that in all these councils there was an insidious poison which might demoralise their men who went to these Councils. There was a great deal of absolute truth in that. He knew from actual experience that many of his noble friends whose patriotism he did not dispute, whose high motives he had no reason to question, had had their patriotism and their nationalism poisoned by going to these Councils. He had all his life believed and he repeated it there again that they should not accept any favour from the hands of those who were not well wishers of their country. He did not consider that they could associate themselves logically and morally with people, whom in the bottom of their hearts they considered not their friends but their enemies. But what had they been doing on this platform for the last 30 years? The leaders of the nation had been talking all over with enthusiasm and gusto about co-operation. In the course of a year they could not change 315 millions of the population of this country from an attitude of co-operation to an attitude of Non-Cooperation. If they did that they were liable to fall into a pittal and they had written on the slate. They must efface that and write anew. But they must have time to efface that. He was afraid that the time they had given for washing off what they had written for so many years was very inadequate. For that reason he was entirely in favour of this programme being considered by a joint committee of the best men of this country to work out its details and at the same time not to give away Mr. Gandhi, who was the greatest asset they had at present. He was sorry that the proposal did not meet with their approval.

VERY LITTLE DIFFERENCE WITH MR. GANDHI.

There was another reason why he was not in favour of the whole programme. There was very little difference between his conception of ideals and Mr. Gandhi's. He laid greater emphasis on the two burning questions of the day the Khilafat and the Punjab, while Mr. Gandhi had told them that he would use Swaraj for preventing their repetition. No body felt more bitterly than he did about the Punjab, nobody felt so strongly on the international wrong done to the Moslem world than he did, but at the same time he wanted to urge upon them that inspite of these two great wrongs the one thing he was fighting for was Swaraj. The Punjab and the Khilafat question, his Mahomedan friends would pardon him, had been blessings in their own way. They had united Hindus and Mahomedons, opened the eyes of the people of this country to the real problem and question before them. Future generations would some day bless the name of Dyer and O'Dwyer for having brought about this condition of things. He wanted them in everything they did to give the first place for Swaraj or complete Self-Government and whatever might happen to the Khilafat question, whatever might happen to the Punjab wrongs, what they wanted was complete responsible Government. He was a little sorry that Mr. Gandhi in his wisdom should have considered it necessary and proper in a way to tackle the Indian National Congress to the Central Khilafat Committee. He had no fault to find with the Central Khilafat Committee, which had a particular purpose in view. The Central Khilafat Committee represented seven crores of Mahomdans in India, but the Indian National Congress represented three hundred and fifteen millions. They recognised them, both for their co-operation and for supporting them, but the main body, the national body, which ought to keep its national character and which represented every Indian in this country was the Indian National Congress. Now it had been said by Mr. Gandhi that the Central Khilafat Committee gave notice to the Viceroy and he was informed that Mr. Gandhi's covering letter mentioned both the Central Khilafat Committee and the Punjab. The Central Khilafat Committee did not speak in the name of the Indian nation, did not speak in the name of the Indian National Congress. He yielded to none in his desire to help his Mahomedan country men, he yielded to none in asserting the right on the part of the Central Khilafat Committee to have given that notice and have told the Government what they were going to do, he yielded to none in recognising that they had perfect right to go ahead without consulting the Indian National Congress. Having so overwhelmingly been in favour of Mr. Gandhi's proposition, having shown the Government what the mandate of the nation was, he begged them not to give it up. He assured them that the evolution of national life was a very complex question. It was determined by various things which they did not see and observe.

PUBLICATION THROUGHOUT WORLD.

Turning to the suggestion that a deputation should be sent to England, the speaker said that he agreed with those who were opposed to sending of such a deputamon. He went to England in 1905 as a member of the Congress deputation and immediately on his return he gave a message to his countrymen that they could not expect anything from the English people. He was not in favour of sending a deputation of a mendicancy mission, but he was very strongly in favour of publication throughout the world. Public opinion could not be ignored and those who did so, did it at their peril. He had been outside India, for 5 or 6 years and he knew what the value of public opinon was. He, therefore, wished to lay emphasis upon the absolute necessity of their carrying on independent campaign of publicity in Great Britain, America, Japan and France. He urged them for God's sake not to give up that weapon.

MAKE IT COMPLETE SUCCESS.

There was another point and that was with regard to the consideration of Non-Cooperation. Some of the thought that the object of postponing the consideration of that item till the next session of the Congress was to shelve the question altogether. But he differed from them. In his judgment the programme of Non-Cooperation should be proceeded with and he hoped that within the next three months before the next Congress at Nagpur they would show the world that they meant what they said (applause). If they could not show any tangible result in furtherance of Non-Cooperation, he would call them traitors to the cause of the country. They had pledged themselves, they had pledged the credit of

th... car... disposa... he discip... They had p... the bottom of ... Gandhi's programm... He wished them com... restricted success a... that success he could ... without losing his soul a... would do it. Whatever mi... ence between his head and ... the Council, he was not going to ... The decision he made sometime ago ... for him. He would to the best ... ability as far as his conscience allowed ... cooperate with them in making the N... Cooperation programme a success. But, ... the same time he thought it his duty ... would be cowardly on his part not to do ... to express his views before them. He begged ... them that in case their programme required ... modification, they should not refuse it either ... in the light of experience or advice. He ... asked them to stand on like brave men and ... noble women. They had still men and women left in this country, thank God! Let them proceed with ... enthusiasm, with confidence, ... but let every one of them, early in the morning when they rise and late in the evening when they go to bed, examine their souls and see what they had done for the Non-cooperation movement (applause). Let them not be branded as a nation of bluffers, as a nation of liars, as a nation of boasters.

MAHOMEDANS MUST GIVE THE LEAD.

To his Mahomedan countrymen he wished to say a word. The Honour of the Islamic world was in their keeping and if they could not preserve that honour they should be held responsible before God and man. He considered that Mahomedan to be a false Mahomedan who having accepted this programme did not go forward with it, did not put his whole heart, body and soul and his life at the disposal of this programme. In his speech, in the Central Khilafat Committee he said that if they found anybody who was not true to this programme the best thing would be to chuck him away. This programme had to a certain extent been precipitated in its present form by the Central Khilafat Committee. The Mahomedans of India owed a duty not only to themselves, not only to Islam, but to the Hindus, while the Hindus, owed a duty to the Mahomedans and they asked the Hindus to cooperate with them. It lay with the Hindus to go with them not by threats, as they were not so foolish as to use threats. The lead in the Non-cooperation programme must come from the Mahomedans, who must be prepared to give the lead to the country not only in principle but in enforcing it and he believed and trusted that they do so.

BE UNITED.

In conclusion, the President said that he had read an open latter in the "Times of India", in which the writer hoped that he (President) would not be the grave digger of the National Congress. He hoped that he was not. The course left open for them now was to proceed with this programme and make it a success. Whatever might be the opinion of the majority, they ought not to allow a split in the Congress camp. It also lay with the great majority at present not to use their right as a majority in such a way as to deny this platform to the minority. If they did that he was sure it would cause him great pain. It, therefore, rested in their hands as a majority to exercise teir power with chivalry, generosity, kindness and courtesy. He wished them not to deny this platform even to those of their friends, who had left them and who differed from them. If they continued their present attitude it meant split. He charged them, he begged them to change that attitude and invite the Moderates back to their platform, because the country in its present conditions could not afford to lose or be deprived of the counsel of any Indian Nationalist whoever he might be, provided they believed in his honesty and sincerity of purpose. All well wishers of India ought to find a platform here, whatever their views may be. This platform ought to be kept sacred and preserved for the whole nation, whatever the decision of the majority might be.

THANKS TO PRESIDENT.

Mr. J. Choudhury proposed a vote of thanks to the President.

Mr. Shaukat Ali said that he had come there on behalf of the Mahomedans to tell the Hindus that the Mahomedans of India so long as the Khilafat question was not settled according to the satisfaction of the terms of the Islamic Faith, so long as the sacred land of the Mahomedans were in the hands of England, they could not cooperate with Government. They had also decided not to quarrel with the Hindus and that no violence would be used by the Mussalmans in securing their end. In conclusion, he said that although they had many leaders among the Mahomedans to guide them in their present crisis, they had selecetd Mr. Gandhi, a Hindu leader, to show their confidence in the Hindus.

Mr. B. Chakraverty, Chairman of the Reception Committee, thanked the President for his able conduct of the business of the Congress. He also thanked the volunteers for their work, the chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, the Commissioner of Police, the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Nagpur Railway for the help they had rendered.

The Congress was then dissolved.

PROVINCIAL VOTING.

The Provincial figures regarding voting on Mr. Gandhi's motion as against Pal's amendment as ascertained from enquiry office were as follows:—Bengal 551 voted for Mr. Gandhi and 395 for Mr. Pal; Bombay 243 against 93; the Punjab 254 against 98; the United Provinces 259 against 38; Behar

(Continued on next page.)

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...PEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

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LORD SINHA OPTIMISTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 10.

Mr. Montagu presided at the Savoy this evening at the farewell banquet given by the representative Indian Visitors and residents to Lord Sinha, who is departing for Marseilles to-mororw to join the Morea for India. The company included Prince Fatih Singh, Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, Sir John Rees, Lord Carmichael, the Chief of Aundh, Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir Malcom Seton Sir William Duke, General Barrow, General Cox, the Prince of Kapurthala Lord Meston Sir Charles Bayley, Major-General Sir Havelock Charles, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Sir B. Mitter, Sir M. B. Chaubal, Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the Hon. Mr. B. N. Basu, Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, Mr. Justice N. Rafique, Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan, Mr. N. C. Sen and other distinquished ladies and gentlemen.

The chairman proposing the toast of the evening said he had been specially charged by the Prime Minister to thank Lord Sinha for the services he had rendered. He dwelt on Lord Sinha's work for India and the Empire and extolled his career. Lord Sinha was an example of what opportunities were open to the Indians in the British Empire, first to their own country and secondly to the Empire and civilisation. He dwelt on the profound regret felt at losing Lord Sinha from London. Mr. Montagu eulogised the work of the various Governors and said that he and the Viceroy were pursuing a common aim. He had had differences of opinion which had been magnified. All his experience led him to pay a tribute to the selfless devotion of the Viceroy in public and private to duty. It was their confident belief that Lord Sinha would add fresh lustre to the Governors of the Indian Provinces. The conditions could not be described as happy. There were those outside India who were against a settled Government wherever found and inside India difficulties were known to all. Mr. Montag said that the arrival of Lord Sinha might be regarded as the beginning of a new era and pleaded once more for co-operation and strengthening of union with Great Britain.

After expressing the good wishes of the Government for the success of Lord Sinha in his new enterprise, mingled with the profound regrets of the India Office that Lord Sinha was about to leave Mr. Montagu said that he and Lord Sinha had been associated together in office through arduous, sometimes stormy, but he thought they could congratulate themselves on the eventful times. (Cheers.) They had seen the passage of the Reform Act, the admission of India as an original member of the League ofNations and the revision of conditions for all services in India, and after all this, in which Lord Sinha had taken a conspicuous and memorable part, he had undertaken the arduous responsibility of the Governor of Bihar and Oriso. (Cheers.)

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

Appealing for co-operation in overcoming the difficulties of embarking upon a constructive work, which so much needed doing in India, Mr. Montagu emphasised the need for improving the opportunities for education in India also of devising means for increasing the wealth of the people and increasing their power to resist disease. He emphasised that the Government sought to strengthen not the British rule but union with Great Britain in partnership. (Cheers). He profoundly believed that taking all in all and the ups and downs, the future was always better than the past. Let them look forward to that future working together and seeking the good in one another and to destroy or overlay the memories of the past in the achievement of a brighter future. That was the message he would send to India and in taking leave of a colleague, to whose friendship and comradeship he owed so much, he was fortified by confidence and the conviction that India would gain by the new Governor. (Cheers.)

Lord Meston and Sir John Rees paid warm tributes to the work of Lord Sinha and his great services to the Empire.

LORD SINHA'S HOPE.

Lord Sinha, who was warmly received, acknowledging the toast expressed profound gratitude for the great kindness extended to him during his residence in England. He said that since the announcement of his new appointment he had been receiving cables from all parts of India and all classes of people expressing approval and personal goodwill. The Indians rejoiced that once more England had redeemed the pledges given in 1833 and 1858 and repeated so often. They felt that one more the barrier separating th erulers from the ruled had been thrown down and that the good faith of England had been steadilly and surely redeemed.

Continuing he said that the political changes in India in recent years had been so rapid that it was difficult to appreciate them. They owed an immense debt of gratitude to Lord Morley whose friendship he was proud to own. It was because the changes had been so rapid that a tendency was manifested in some quarters to depreciate the value of the earleir reforms. He was of the opinion that Indians must make up their minds that as in the past so in the future, it would not be through any sudden or violent rush but rather by steady successive steps, each perhaps small in itself, that their goal was likely to be achieved. (Cheers.). If they remembered the progress made in the past ten years it would tend to restrain their impatience—he did not say altogether unnatural impatience. Although there must be differences of opinion with regard to individual acts of administration and merits or demerits of administrators, nobody in England to-day doubted that in India in future there should be no discrimination on the ground of race, religion or colour. (Cheers). Lord Sinha hoped he might succeed in enlisting the co-operation of all classes of the Indians and the Englishmen official and non-official in the office to which he had been appointed. He was confident that with regard to sound commonsense the Indians as much as the British, believed in their own (cheers) and he trusted that the appeal made to Indians for friendly mutual co-operation would bear good fruit; Responsible governors of India were all imbued with this idea.

HIS "SECOND HOME."

It would be his great endavour to eliminate racial animosity and seek to unite all casses to work in harmony for advancement of the interests of India. He delighted to think that in returning to India he was taking back with him the good wishes not only of his own people in England but also of England which he had learned to love as his second home. (Cheers.)

The proceedings concluded by Sir M Bhowna gree proposing the health of the Chairman and Mr. Montagu briefly acknowledging it.

PROSPECTS OF COTTON GROWTH IN MESPOT.

ABOUT 15 MILLION POUNDS YEARLY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m. Sept. 10.

A bulletin of the Imperial Institute dealing with the prospects of cotton growing in Mesopotamia points out that the acreage eventually to be planted, will depend upon the quantity of labour and the area on which perennial water supply can be guaranteed.

Opinion is expressed that it is likely that a total of two hundred thousand acres will be able to be cultivated by by the existing population, given the necessary agricultural machinery transport, etc., producing at the least fifteen to twenty million pounds of cotton yearly.

MESPOT SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. Midnight, Sept. 10.

A War Office communique with regard to Mesopotamia covers a number of minor operations in various areas. It mentions that in the Lower Euphrates area aeroplanes making reconnaissances over Samawah were heavily fired on and replied with their machine guns. They succeeded in dropping medical supplies and money for the garrison, also rations for the vessel Greenfly, which is isolated. Satisfactory accounts are being received of the behaviour of the Arab levies and police, employed under British officers especially in the Hillah region, where they have carried out enterprising and gallant work at heavy loss.

Bagdad.—The column arrived at Sharaban to-day and occupied the town without incident. Mrs. Buchanan and some Indian prisoners were released. At Samawa on the nights of September 7th and 8th. The insurgents made several unsuccessful attempts to cut the wire and rush piquets. Elsewhere there is no change.

TUSCANY TRAGEDY.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

KING HELPS IN WORK OF RESCUE:

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Sept. 10.

Details of the terrible tragedy, which has befallen Tuscany, reveal that it is of an appalling nature covering the area from Spezia to Pisa and eastward as far as Pieve and Pistoja. The upheaval was terrific throughout the seven-hundred famous quarries at Carrara, where enormous boulders rolled down and destroyed everything. A tragic scene occurred at Marina. The Priest was celebrating mass. Numbers around him were stricken down but the priest continued service amidst debris and groans of the wounded. The news of the calamity was sent to the Italian King who, accompanied only by an aide-de-camp, visited the scene of disaster and personally helped in the work of rescue. The are likened to those at Massina in 1909. Whole regions are the nightmare of disaster. Hundreds of bodies remain unearthed. Small villages have suffered worst. There one sees nothing but ripped house and pavements piled one upon the other intermixed with traces of broken furniture and household treasures.

KING COMFORTS STRICKEN SURVIVORS.

A later message regarding the Italian earthquake says that the King everywhere comforted the stricken survivors. His Majesty spoke to an aged woman who was lying in a stretcher sobbing, "My little grandsons". She told His Majesty that she alone survived. The entire family had gone save two grandsons whom the King promised to look after. His Majesty found numbers of survivors who had not eaten for forty hours, whereupon he distributed royal supplies from a motor car.

WRANGEL'S PLAN.

TO CONCENTRATE IN N. OF TAURIDA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Sept. 10.

Interviewed by correspondent of a Russian newspaper, General Wrangel said that in view of the change of attitude of the Allied Powers and victory of the Poles, he would have to concentrate his forces in the north of the province of Taurida. "In consequence of this," he said "we are evacuating the Kuban region where our troops far from having suffered defeat have beaten two Red divisions, have taken nine thousand prisoners, captured eight guns and have increased their effectives two and half times."

AREA AFFECTED BY EARTH QUAKES IN ITALY.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF LEANING TOWER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 10.

The area Involved in the earthquake in Italy is a hundred miles by fifty. The authorities are concentrating on helping many hundreds of the wounded and housing thousands of the homeless.

Pisa telegram says that the famous Leaning Tower almost miraculously escaped destruction. It was subjected to frightful oscillation but withstood the shocks because extensive foundation repairs had just been completed.

Rome.—Another violent earthquake occurred to-day in the province of Reggio. Serious damage has been done in various communes.

BRESLAU INCIDENT.

GERMANY PAYS 100,000 FRANCS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Sept. 10.

Berlin.—The French Ambassador has received from the German Government, a cheque for hundred thousand francs as reparation for attack on the French Consulate at Breslau.

LABOUR MINISTER AND MINERS' EXECUTIVE.

CONFERENCE FAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 10.

The conference between the Miners' Executive and the Minister of Labour from which so much has failed. Mr. Smillie informed Sir Robert Horne that his executive was of the opinion that there was no new proposal in his statement which in their judgment would lead to a satisfactory settlement of the miners' claim and the Conference then terminated.

THE DISCUSSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. Midnight, Sept. 10.

At to-day's abortive conference between the Government and Miners' Executive, Sir R. Horne deprecated the punctilio of the convention, which assumed that the side which first asked the other to meet it displayed weakness. He defended Government standpoint that surplus profits from export coal should be put at the Exchequer's disposal. He pointed out that Parliament itself had endorsed Government policy to sell coal in Great Britain at its economic price or at least at what it costs Government to supply it to the householder. No section of the people ought to have a right to strike upon any such issue of common policy. He wanted to say perfectly frankly that along that along that road no solution was to be found.

With regard to the demand for increased wages, Covernment had come to the conclusion that it had not been made good. After pointing out discrepancies in the claim on which the advance of wages was based Sir R. Horne urged that the subject should be referred to the Industrial Court. He agreed that the anomalous character of the coal wage situation ought to be got rid of. He said he recognised that many miners found great difficulty in understanding their pay when they got it, owing o the numerous and varying items making up the amount. The revised basis of payment would probably produce better results all-round. It was generally acknowledged that the coal trade was at present not doing all it could for the country. He did not assign blame all to one side for that. He suggested that the committees of miners and coal-owners should discuss the wages anomalies.

MR. SMILLIE'S REPLY.

Mr. Smillie, replying rejected Sir R. Horne's views and suggestions. After he had expressed the miners' views at length, the Miners' Executive sat separately to consider the points raised. They then intimated to Sir R. Horne that there was no new proposal in his statement which could be considered calculated to lead to a satisfactory settlement of the claims. The Conference sat for nearly three hours.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION AND EMIR FEISUL.

"KHUTBA" AND OTTOMAN KHALIFA.

ARAB-TURKISH RECONCILIATION.

(Special to the "Chronicle.")
MILAN, Sept. 8.

In a long interview with Emir Feisul near Comp, the Khilafat Delegation pressed for immediate mention of the Ottoman Khalifa in the *Khutba* throughout the Hedjaz and Arab-Turkish reconciliation. Emir Feisul promised to communicate with the Shareef.

M. CLEMENCEAU PREPARING FOR VISIT TO INDIA.

HIS PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 10.

Paris.—The "Intransigeant" state that M. Clemenceau will shortly return to Paris to prepare for a visit to India. It is understood that he will sail on September 20th by "La Cordilliere" for Singapore whence a British vessel will take him to Calcutta. The tour in India will extend to the Himalayas. M. Clemenceau, who will be accompanied by Doctor Cholet, hopes to return to France at the end of the year.

REVISED ITINERARY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 10.

The revised itinerary of Prince of Wales shows that he is due at the West Indies on September 14th, leaves Bermuda on October 3rd and is due at Portsmouth on October 11th.

LORD MAYOR OF CORK

"UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE IMPOSSIBLE."

PREMIER ON TWO ALTERNATIVES IN IRISH POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 10.

It is stated that the Lord Mayor of Cork has suddenly weakened and is in continuous pain. The doctor declares that only his extraordinary vitality is keeping him alive. Visitors are forbidden to conserve with the patient. Mr. Lloyd George in the course of an interview yesterday declared that the Lord Mayor's unconditional release was impossible. The Government held proof that the so called Republican Army and the particular brigade of which Mr. MacSweney was the Brigadier was actively concerned in the police murders, eighty of whom have been done to death. Meanwhile the Sinn Fein has not replied to Mr. Lloyd George's offer of release, conditional upon the murders ceasing. The premier pointed out that the Cabinet were faced with two alternatives in the Irish policy, either handing over the south to the Republican Army and leaving Ulster to fight without intervention or protecting men who were defending the flag.

MORE SINN FEIN POLICE MURDERS.

TWO ARRESTS EFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 10.

The terrible total of the policemen, murdered in Ireland was increased to-day when two more were shot dead and one was seriously wounded at Tullow. One was shot dead at the Galway railway station. The latter's companions returned fire and killed three assailants. Military are active both in Dublin and Londonderry and have effected seceral arrests and seized a considerable number of rifles and a considerable amount of ammunition and also seditious literature Amongst the arrested is a Sinn Fein Member of Parliament, Callaghan, who was wounded when resisting the arrest.

INSIGHT INTO "SINN FEIN COMPAIGN OF MURDERS."

THROUGH CAPTURED COPY OF THE "OFFICIAL" ORGAN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m. Sept. 10.

A captured copy of the official organ of the Irish Volunteers provides an illumina'ing insight into the avowed purposes of the present Sinn Fein campaign of murders. The paper declares that to-day the first line of the enemy, the chief instrument of executive power, has broken down and ceased to be effective "The Irish Constabulary have been driven from the outposts and nearly five hundred of their strongholds have been evacuated and destroyed. They are forces to concentrate only in certain strong centres where in some parts of the country they are in a position of deleaguered garrison. They are no longer effective for the purpose for which they are intended."

(Continued from column 6.)

largest deliberative assemblies in the world; asserts the "Daily News," which proceeds: "Its voice is the voice of India and its power is such that the British Government in India stands in awe of it. The British Government which can command bombs and bullets knows that in the National Congress it is face to face with a spirit that cannot be quelled by bombs and bullets. That is why the Government nervously watches the turn of events, for this Congress has met to take up the most momentous decision India has ever taken on this decision and on the action to be taken to give effect to the decision, will depend not only the future of India but, to a very large extent, the future of the British Empire. The British Empire has a great need for India. India is the Imperial Treasure House from which is extracted gold which does not enrich the perishing millions of India, but which goes to promote British supremacy in the world of commerce.

Commenting on the presidential address of Lala Lajput Rai, journal eulogises the categorical charges framed by him. It says, "there is nothing vague or meaningless about them. With all the solemnity with the full sense of responsibility, in a language deliberately chosen he has brought twelve charges against the Government. No Government worthy of respect can afford lightly to dismiss them."

REFORMS IN CEYLON.

"The European Association of Ceylon has issued a circular embodying its views on the Reforms while recognising that they do not come up to the expectations of many persons in the Colony. It is of opinion that if the Government and all communities in the island co-operate in working up the new constitution, in a spirit of mutual trust and confidence it will be found that the proposed scheme will give the people of Ceylon much greater share in the Government of the Colony than many people seem to imagine."

THE ULTIMATUM.

G. I. P. RY. MEN

TO DOWN TOOLS ON 15TH

IF DEMANDS NOT GRANTED

(From Our Corresponden..
IGATPURI, Sept. 9.

The delegates have been most anxiously waiting for a reply to their ultimatum. Tension of feelings over the line is extremely spirited and dangerous. Telegrams are still coming every hour.

A monster meeting of local residents was held this evening. It was addressed by delegates, when the women folk of the station pledged to encourage their menfolk to stand firm and fast by the Conference.

The Chairman of the mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workmen held at Igatpuri wires under date September 10:—

The Agent has replied to our message addressed to the Railway Board asking them to intervene on our behalf. The Railway Board replies that they cannot intervene except our communications are addressed through the Agent. This reply has been communicated to the conference and after a very heated and exciting discussion, in which it was pointed out that every possible way out of the difficulty had been resorted to and that we had finally submitted our case to the Railway Board for sanctioning an arbitration, but as they had declinied to intervene and it was only after a very prolonged discussion that the following resolution was adopted.

"This Conference resolves that unless the demands of the staff are complied with or the proposal for arbitration is accepted by the Agent and the Railway Board and the Home Board by midday 15th instant, the conference will advise the whole line to stop work."

We still hope and believe that the good sense of the Railway Board and the Agent will prevail and avoid this catrastrophe. Delegates are tired of the attitude adopted by the authorities and trust that the public will now come to our assistance. The message is addressed to the Viceroy, Railway Board and Commerce Member.

ATION FINDS ITS SOUL.

(Continued from previous page.)

184 against 28; Madras 161 against 145; the Andhra Province 59 against 12; the Central Provinces 30 against 33; Delhi 56 against 9; Berar 6 against 23; the Sindh 36 against 16 and Burma 14 against 4.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10.

THE "INDEPENDENT."

Writing on the adoption of Non-Co-operation the "Independent" says the audacity of choice will startle the world. Even the nation stands diffident at the courage of the thing. Doubts still assail us, fears still unnerve us, but the choice is made.

THE "PIONEER."

The "Pioneer" writes:—There can be no doubt that Mr. Gandhi has obtained a great hold upon the imagination of his politically-minded fellow-countrymen. Whether Mr. Gandhi's influence will survive the disillusionment, which is in store for the credulous dupes when they find that so far from the Non-Co-operation movement bringing them nearer the goal it has only succeeded in making it seem more remote, remains to be seen. Utter failure of the Non-Co-operation movement is certain. It is only a question of time.

THE "LEADER."

The "Leader" writes the Special Congress has ignored all prudential considerations. It has disregarded earnest counsels of several of its leaders. It has definitely declined to learn the lesson of experience and without counting the cost it has taken a plunge and resolved to support Mr. Gandhi's programme of Non-Co-operation.

"THE ENGLISHMAN."

The "Englishman," says:—Every sane man knows some of those who are supporting it have not the intention of carrying it out. The Congress has lost the confidence of Congressmen and they must resign their connection and join either the existing Moderate organisation or create another of their own with a policy midway between that of Mr. Gandhi and Moderates. Non-Co-operation is bound to fail and if politics are not to degenerate into into anarchy, every organisation must make up its mind to fight cleanly and fairly and to avoid making use of the kind of weapon that Mr. Gandhi is attempting to employ.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

The "Indian Daily News" observes that the success of Non-Co-operation depends entirely on what sort of response the country makes and what sort of support it gives to the movement. Response at the beginning is bound to be feeble. Mr. Gandhi has properly limited its operation, for in the hands of a novice a weapon like this may work a serious amount of mischief. If Mr. Gandhi's policy is carried out the result will be very strong outside opposition and a weak inside Government which must ultimately fall into Mr. Gandhi's net by its inherent jelly-fishiness and want of backbone.

LALA'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

COLOMBO JOURNAL'S EULOGY

(From our own Correspondent.)
COLOMBO, Sept. 9.

The Indian National Congress is one of the

(Continued in column 5.)

OUR CALCUTTA LETTER

CONGRESS AFFAIRS.

MR. GANDHI'S PERSONALITY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

It was an anxious moment when visitors to the Congress showed fight against Mrs Annie Besant, and we wondered for a whil what the hum and sounds of strife migh portend. Mr. Gandhi knew the immense advantages of his personal influence he had a very great superiority in charm of speec over any other person present in the pandal and had an overpowering artillery of argu ment of much larger calibre than anybod else's in the Congress. When he was shouldered to address the crowd in full confidence, and stated that every person had the right to say what he or she thought, the angry people at once thought that they were far too small to operate with any chance of success, and everybody bowed before the Mahatma.

WHY MODERATES JOINED.

In view of the election and the printed letters and postcards which are being sent round every day by famous people here "standing" for election in order to gain public support, many Moderates who want to sit in the reformed Council were obliged to attend the Congress, thinking discretion the best part of valour. I would not nam them: humiliated as they already are, what is the use of adding insult to injury? Most of the Calcutta and Bengal residents are Nationalists and strong supporters of the Non-Cooperation movefent, at least a resolution to that effect: to obtain the suffrage of such a people a visit to the Congress is worth distribution of a hundred thousand postcards. Indeed some have declared their qualifications and political aspirations and views even in the columns of the local papers. This is a grand victory for th Congress.

ENEMIES OF NON-COOPERATION.

Even among Bengali Nationalists there are some who while advocating a Non-Co operation movement run counter to its fundamental principles. It is stated that no Indian caterer was found to supply English dinners to Delegates and others. Hence, Frederic Peliti was given contract, and this was countermanded just in the nick of time to save a scandalous situation. A party of Bengali Nationalists went in hot haste to see Mahatma Gandhi on the subject. They were unable to find him, but the mere fact of their having started produced a salubrious effect. Some of the barristers may, at present, be on the Government side in the cases now going on, and the verna cular and Bengali papers may be quoting opinions of the "Statesman" but the admis sion of a foreign caterer when there are Indian firms would have been inexcusable At least it does not look well in the pandal. If Indian caterers said they were incapable, any of our Nationalist leader or barrister might have taken the task of running an English restaurant beside the pandal. If they are incapable of it, how would they manage India when Home Rule is establish ed? Madan was refused a pass to film the Congress, as he advertises in the "Statesman" and the "Statesman" itself was denied a Press pass. A firm has writtn to Madan to discontinue their screen advertisement.

PUNJAB IN THE CONGRESS.

The "Englishman" which is still flattering the Bengalis to obtain the custom that flowed to the "Statesman" before, says that the Punjab affairs are settled, and what is the use of discussing it. Why is the siege of Lucknow and Delhi yet remembered by the English And why are they at all writing history about German atrocities? The "Englishman" however is opening its columns to a discussion of Bengali affairs as the "Patrika", "Bengalee" and th "Servant' have not been able to satisfy the public that they are fit for the place once occupied by the "Statesman." The "Servant' is out, and as its stuff savours more of Bhagavatgita and Yoga and Maya we dont think solid Nationalists will be able to swallow it. Arabindo Ghose is said to be in Chandernagore whence he sends out to Calcutta, for sale, his paper "The Standard Bearer". Queer rumours prevail in Cal cutta owing to the Congress. It is rumour ed that the Viceroy is in Calcutta to watch the Congress, and great precaution has been taken against a breach of peace. This is not likely at all. A man cannot be at two places at the same time, and during the Council sessions too.

STUDENTS' WELFARE SCHEME.

The Calcutta University improvements are rapidly taking place. The Students Welfare Scheme is doing good work looking after the health of the students in licensed messes and hostels. For this purpose docter has been employed who advises on sanitation of the messes, health of the students and report it to authority. He has got a motor car granted by the University for this purpose. This has created a row in the "Probashi", edited by Mr. Rama nand Chatterji, who ought to have known better. Fifty per cent. of the students have been declared semi, blind, and suffering from tooth trouble. Spectacles at cost price will be supplied to these poor chaps. Arrangements are being made to give advice for better food in the messrs. Lectures are likely to be organised on venerial diseases to which we can no longer close our eyes when Europe has opened its. All glory to Sir Nilratan Sirkar, our physician-Vice-chancellor, who has been quick in detecting the poor health of the students community in Bengal and to combat which he has start ed a boat club with one hundred beats to be soon built. This is the advantage of having doctors as vice-chancellen in all universities and not pedantic philosophers or lecturers on Chaucer and Shakespears.

NON-COOPERATION.

The Non-Cooperation Resolution is being fought out in the Subjects Committee, and it is understood that before six o'clock this afternoon some decision will be arrived at. The Bengali element in it wants that the Resolution must pass but with details that will be practicable. That is we must avoid as much as possible helping the bureaucracy. You will thus see that when to-morrow the Resolution is moved great interest will be evidenced in this city. Had it been any other city than Calcutta, where the Bengali ele ment and influence is so very great, the resolution will have passed without a hitch. Bengalis alone think that that which is practicable must be done and the Congress's fair name not dragged into the mire. In my opinion, however, a strong and perfect Non-Cooperation resolution would have served our purpose as a great check to bureaucratic high-handedness and as constant warning. What resolution is there on earth which can always carry out what is desired? The boycott of the "Statesman" not absolutely perfect: that of foreign goods was not perfect though each Bengal city had passed a resolution about twelve years back. The "adoption" of resolutions in Councils does not necessarily mean that provisions will be given effect to immediate ly. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" is strongly supporting Non-Cooperation but with some modifications of its clauses. Mr. C. R. Das is also of the same opinion. The Rowlact Act, Seditious Meetings Acts, all require to be enforced in special districts for special requirements. Nothing is per fect in this poor world ours.

THE FIRST REFORMS ELECTIONS

The Director of Informatien Bureau writes:—

The following simple facts and explanatory notes are intended for the information of the general public of this Presidency, re garding the first Elections under the Re forms Act, which will take place in Nov ember.

All persons who are entitled to vote in the forthcoming Elections will find their names in the final amended Electoral Rolls which will be published in all villages, in every ward of a Municipal town, and at the head quarters of all districts (in Bombay City at the Town Hall, and such other places as will be advertised in the daily press publication) on 9th October.

There will be separate Rolls published in each area of each different constituency of each of the three legislative bodies—Bombay Legislative Council, Indian Legislative Assembly, and Council of State. By consult ing each of these different Rolls a man can see for what constituency or constituencies he has a vote. Every elector should write down and note for himself his number on each Roll in which his name appears. This is especially important for the large Non-Mahomedan and Mahomedan constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council. It does not so much matter for the smaller electorates. The Rolls will be pub lished for the most part in the language of the district. In Bombay and Karachi they are only in English. People who do not know English will no doubt ask a friend to look through the Rolls for them.

Everyone should endeavour to vote for every constituency for which he has a vote. The Elections will be held on 16th November, 18th November and 22nd November—on 16th for the two large (Mahomedan and Non-Mahomedan) constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council; on 18th for the Mahomedan and Non-Mahomedan constituencies of the Indian Legislative Assembly; on 22nd for all the other constituencies of the Bombay Legislaive Council and Indian Legislative Assembly. The voting for the Council of State will be done by post.

POLLING STATIONS.

Polling stations will be arranged at convenient places for the 16th November for 18th polling stations are at all taluka headquarters and in towns as may be arranged for and at district headquarters and at certain other places. Full informa tion will be given to the public before the Elections. People *must* vote at the polling station fixed for them; they cannot vote anywhere else.

There will be two dijerent ways of voting—the coloured box or symbol system, and the cross system. The former will be adopted for the Elections on 16th, and in Sind also for those of 18th; the latter for all the other Elections.

On the voting days voters should go to the polling station early. Voting is from 8 to 12 and from 1 to 6. If people go late it will not be possible to finish in a day, and many people will be shut out at 6 o'clock, and will lose their votes. So they should go early and be ready to vote as soon after 8 o'clock in the morning as possible.

The way of voting on the cross system need not be explained in detail. The Presiding Officers will give any explanation that may be wanted. Briefly the voter gets a paper on which the names of all the candi dates are printed, and he puts a cross (x) opposite the name of the man for whom he wishes to vote. He has as many votes as there are vacancies. He should put as many or he can put one cross against one name crosses as he has votes; he can put them all against one name and another against another name. He must be careful to put his cross in the proper place, and not to spoil the paper by making any other mark on it. Any other marking will make his vote useless.

The coloured box or symbol system to be used on the 16th (and in Sind also on the 18th) wants further explanation. Electors should very carefully study this explanation, and understand from it exactly what they have to do. Each candidate is given a colour, if there are not more than five; if there are more than five, each candidate is given a symbol. What is each candidate's colour or symbol will be published before hand. Voters should get to know this. They should decide what candidates they mean to vote for, and they should get to know what colour or symbol each of those candidates has been allotted. When the voter goes to get his voting papers he will be given blank papers by the polling officer —as many blank papers as there are vacancies to be filled. These papers have a number on the back. The voter should fold them up withthe number inside, so that no one can see it. He will then be shown into the ballot room. In the ballot room there is separate box for each candidate. Each box is painted the candidate's colour, or has the candidate's symbol on it. It may also have the candidate's photograph. The voter should put his voting papers into the box or boxes of the candidate or candidates for whom he wishes to vote. If he does not want to use all his papers he must hand over those he does not use to the pattawala at the door. He then leaves the building.

EXAMPLE SHEWN.

Perhaps it will be as well to take an example. For Bombay City south there are three vacancies. Suppose there are 7 candidates named A, B, C, D, E, F, G. As there are more than 5 each candidate has a symbol. A will have a horse, B a tiger, C an Elephant, D a sword, E a flag, F a cart, and G a hand. Now each voter has 3 votes because there are three vacancies. He gets 3 pieces of paper. He goes into the ballot box room; he sees 7 boxes in a row. On one there is marked a horse, on the second a tiger, third an ele phant, fourth a sword, fifth a flag sixth cart, and seventh a hand. Suppose he wants to give 2 votes to A and one to G. He puts 2 papers in the box marked with a horse, and 1 paper in the box marked with hand. He goes out; he has finished his voting. If there are only 5 candidates they will get colours—black, white, yellow, red and green. A's box will be painted black, B's white, and so on. How many candidates there are, whether they are given colours or symbols, and what colours or symbols, will be known by 15th October and will be pub lished before the end of October.

If any elector still does not understand some point he need not be afraid to ask. He may ask the Collector, or the Reforms Com missioner at Poona. The Reforms Com missioner knows very well that these new Elections may at first puzzle some people and he is always ready to help by explaining difficulties wherever possible.

"WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE"

EXCELSIOR.

H. E. the Governor. Sir George Lloyd, with two of his staff was present at the Excelsior on Wednesday night to see. "The Witness for the Defence." The Company are to be complimented on the excellence of this performance. The setting particularly of the first act "A Tent in Rajputana" was obviously the result of great attention and care and though there was slight hesitation on the part of one or two from whom it should least have been expected, the piece went with a swing from start to finish and is quite one of the best put on by Mr. Waring.

Stella Ballantyne a young girl is infatuat ed with a briefless barrister Henry Thresk, who, though reciprocating her affections, feels that marriage is a bar to his advancement. The girl leaves and comes out to India where she marries an official who, besides being a drunkard, is wont to illtreat her.

After six years of married life Henry Thresk, who has climbed the ladder to success, wishes to see his early love while in India. Before he returns home he is invited to break journey by Ballantyne at his camp. Thresk realises Mrs. Ballantyne is unhappy and wishing to see her alone returns for his pipe, which he conveniently forgets while bidding her goodbye, to find Mrs. Ballantyne with a rifle in her hands. He however gets no opportunity of speaking alone to her and leaves in the company of her husband to catch his train on to Bom bay. Ballantyne who had had more than was good for him that evening returns in a rage owing to his wife having made a scene while Thresk was in the house and rushes at his wife who in a state of dread and horror shoots him down. She is tried and acquitted, Thresk's evidence suggesting Ballantyne's murder to be a political one saving her. Mrs. Ballantyne returns to Eng land and after being the object of village gossip meets and secretly marries Capt. Richard Hazlewood. Before this takes place her past is made the subject of strict enquiry by Robert Pettifer, Richard Hazle wood's uncle who with Richard's father inveigles to the latter's house—on the pretext of getting his opinion on some curios.—Henry Thresk.

The meeting proves satisfactory but there is a great scene between Thresk and Mrs. Ballantyne owing to her hiding the actual facts of the murder from Hazlewood, but confession eventually finds Richard Hazle wood staunch and true to the woman whom he had a week previously secretly married.

Henry Thresk was taken by Mr. Chas. Quartermaine, Mr. Ballantyne by Mr. Frederick Annerley, Mr. Hazlewood by Mr. C. Wordley Hulse, Capt. Richard Hazlewood by Mr. Frank Vosper, Robert Pettifer by Mr. Christian Morrow and Mrs. Ballantyne by Miss Jeannette Shervin.

Each one of these was in a role that suit ed them admirably and it would be unfair to single out any one, perhaps beyond Miss Jeanette Shervin, on whom the greatest burden fell, for particular commendation when one and all did so well.

THE DAR-UL-ULUM, MUSLIM SCHOOL, PANCHGANI.

RE-OPENS 27th September after vacation. Efficient teaching by qualified staff with European Principal from England. Boarding arrangements conducted by experinced Suptdt. Yourger boys kept under European matron. Limited accomodation. Those desiring admission may apply PRINCIPAL, DAR-UL ULUM, PANCHGANI.

1623

IMPERIAL DELHI PENALISED

BLUNDERS OF BEADON-CUM-BARRONISM.

"A ROTTEN LEGACY."

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Sept. 4.

The cup of Delhi misery is full to overflow ing to-day; as there is no form of abject humi liation which could be inflicted on it an which the blundtring authorities hav spared it. Lieut. Col. Beadon, who acquire no ordinary notoriety by indiscriminate exer cise of arbitrariness as District Magistrate of Delhi is now in Port Blaire—not as an in habitant of the usual order though; but th legacy of blunders he has bequeathed to h successors has converted the offices of th local Government into a veritable Angia stables. Nor have his successors been slo to plunge head forward into the quagmire repression which they found ready at hand.

The Sandwich Camel.

When Mr. Mohammed Ali came to Delh he fondly hoped to propitiate Col Beadon his characteristically good-honoured manne and called on the District Magistrate with view to secure the latter's good-will and immunity from the rigours of the notorious Press Act, which his 'paper' "The Comrade' had until then enjoyed. By way of a salutary lesson the District Magistrate did not offer the famous Edior of the "Comrade" a chair and speaking with all the gruffness the short and grisly Col. had at his "misguided' com mand refused Mr. Mohammed Ali the unani mity he asked for and almost gratuitously added "The word of the Sarkar must always be out" or words to that effect. And never since that day up to this has the Sarkar's "sword" been put back into its scabbard! It has done its work blindly, ruthlessly, and with ever-increasing fanaticism. The presen authorities have excelled their predecessor in their zeal to wield the 'sword,' and jour nal after journal and press after press has paid the penalty of having come into existence within the jurisdiction of a most reactionary and arbitrary regime. There is not a press in Delhi (excepting one or two commercial concerns, which have, at times', refused to print such well-known matter as Hakim Mohd. Ajmal Khan's Presidential Address!)— which has escaped the Argus eye of those who have it in their power to suppress an extinguish any press or journal they may choose for the exercise of their executioners work. Half a dozen flourishing Urdu daili have partially or wholly succumbed to th rigours of the Press Act during the past one year in Delhi. And nearly all presses have been penalised and terrorised in a way that it has become difficult for any lowest publicist to have his views printed by any press in Delhi for live or money.

Press Act and Its Abuse.

This has driven public men to the adoption of a new method, which is as novel as it is effective, for the publication of necessary ideas. If a press is found guilty of printing any matter unpalatable to the reactionery authorities the Damocles's sword descends on it with all the rapidity and vigour character teristic of its murderous work, and therefore the publicists have constructed a monster Sandwich which a considerably bell-heduked camel carries through the entire city, thus attracting the nearest inhabitants' attention to the contents of the Sandwich, and thus the purpose of hand-bills and posters is more effectively served and with much less ex pense. This method proved astonishingly effective in preventing an annual fair called the "Sair-i-Gulfaroshan," (which the authori ties, it is said, were anxious to make a suc cess and which eventually proved a most miserably ignonimous failure), and also restraining "Qurbani-i-Gao, cow-slaughter 'Iduduha." The Sandwich-camel will from to morrow be daily parading the streets an lanes of Delhi, warning people against th Indemnity imposed upon the tax-payers under the Police Act.

Illegal Indemnity.

When I sent you a telegram saying that an unprecedented ferment had started here in connection with the fine imposed on Delhi under the Police Act I merely described the feeling prevailing at the time. People looked upon it as an intolerable insult, and freely expressed their indignant feelings, pledgin themselves "not to pay the Indemnity." "In demnity to be sure" they said "the inno cent, the law-abiding population, and also those wounded by bayonettes and bullets or survivors of the dead to indemnify those who had the humanity to put burning lead into them!" The mordant irony, and the flag rant injustice of the entire proceeding seemed to strike even the mere man in the street. The general indignation and injured feelings have daily gone on swelling in volume, and everywhere the very word indemnity is re sented. To add to this the lawyers have after much serious consideration declared the im position of this tax wholly illegal, because Delhi came to be declared a "disturbed area" under the Police Act by following notifications in the Government Gazette.

DELHI 23RD APRIL '19.

No. 2387 Home. Under S.15 of the Polic Act, 1861, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi hereby declares that the following areas, namely the city and District of Delhi in the Delhi Province have been found to be in disturbed state. This proclamation shall re main in force for "a period of six months."

"With reference to notification No. 2387 Home, dated 23rd April 1919, it is hereby an nounced for general information that in the city and District of Delhi if death or grievous hurt, or loss of or damage to property has been caused by and has ensued from the mis conduct of the inhabitants of the said areas or any class or section of them, it shall be lawful for any person being an inhabitant of the areas who claims to have suffered injury from such misconduct, to make within one month from the date of the injury an applica tion for compensation to magistrate of the District under S.15A Police Act 1861." Accordingly Delhi remained disturbed area from 23rd April '19 to 23rd October '19. As, however, chance would have it "no losses of any kind," nor even any so-called disturbances took place during this period. All disturbances came to an end by 18th April '19, and therefore, even legally there is no sanction for the in demnity imposed upon Delhi. The agitation against this tax has acquired much fresh strength from this fact, and several members of the Delhi Bar headed by Rai Sahib Pearey Lal, the President of the Bar Association, have resolved to serve the Secretary of State for India with notices on behalf of those re quired to pay the indemnity, asking him to withdraw the demand, otherwise on expiry of sixty days suits would be filed to have the demand declared illgal. The public feeling in respect to this matter is a better as it can possibly be, and if the authori ties do not see their way, in time, to with drawing this insult, I forsee some unpleasant developments. It is said on good authority that the present Chief Commissioner is not en amoured of the "rotten legacy left to him by Beadon and Barron"; but if that is so we see no reason why he should persit in a wrong knowing it to be a "rotten legacy."

There are reasons to hope that sense will re turn to the Local Government.

Sair-i-Gulfaroshan,

It is a well-known annual fair, in which nearly one lakh men usually participate. But in view of the Punjab-Khilafat and Tilak mowing it was thought desirable to postpone the fair this year. It is said that the Delhi authorities, who had been somewhat pigued by a clever and successful circumvention of their repressive policy, on three district occasions when Delhi observed Hartal and held public meetings outside the provincial boundary, desired this time to forestall the movemen against the postponement of the said fair. There have been used, it is alleged, all possible methods to frustrate the postponement plans but only with result that the fair came off at Qutab will hardly 200 men from Delhi, who were largely sprinkled with honorary magis trates, title-holders and the police!

I shall deal with the Idudduha happenings and other interesting topics in my next letter.

RETURN OF THE MAHAJARINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The Associated Press correspondant wires from Peshawar on the 8th:—

It is now believed that some 13,000 Maharajins have returned from Afganistan. They tell graphic stories of severe hardships undergone both on the outward and the returning journeys and are relieved to find that the false rumours prevelant in Dakka, that they would be exposed to severe punish ment if they returned to India, have proved entirely false. Emigrants are generally intensly bitter against those who inflicted sufferings upon them as well as against those who advised them to leave India. The pre vailing wish is now to resume their normal occupation. Local authorities have appoint ed a special staff for the repatriation of the returned emigrants on their land and with the co-operation of the local notables, the work is proceeding smoothly. The Greatest sufferers are being relieved by special measures, and the advances for grain are being made. Shops have been opened for this purpose on the Char Saddar Ridge. All classes of the population express warm grati tude for the attitude of the authorities.

LOKAMANYA FERGUSSON COLLEGE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—All have deeply felt for the loss of the great national hero. Even the Deccan Education Society which showed a studied in difference for so long a time to the "Great Son of India" has risen to the occasion to pay a last tribute to the founder of the society. The studied indifference to Lok. Tilak might be for policy or for tact. Whatever it might be the times have now changed and hence it is no wonder that the angle of vision of the whole society is changed. It would not be out of place to suggest to the society to raise a fitting memorial to the great leader Just as the society was first in sharing in the grief felt by the whole nation so also they must be first and foremost in launching upon a plan of raising a befitting memorial to the father of the society.

I think a statue of the Lokamanya should be raised in front of The Fergusson College Poona. The great nation-builder will be in this way a fountain of inspiration to the young generation. I think, this will be a befitting memorial to the great heroic soul, whose one aim was to inspire patriotism in the minds of the young generation.

All present and past students should insist upon having a befitting memorial to the na tional hero. Nothing will be wanting ex cept the permission of the Society. Money will follow in hundreds if only willingness to raise the memorial is expressed by the Society. I on my part am willing to contri bute Rs. 51 as an humble tribute to the Lokamanya.—Yours, etc.,

OLD FERGUSSONIAN.

MUNICIPAL ACQUISITION OF MAHIM FRONTAGES.

A special general meeting of the Mahim Landowners Association was held on the 5th instant at Dadar, under the presidency of Rev. Dias. The Honorary Secretary of the Association, explained to the meeting that under advice he had filed a suit in the High Court to restrain the Municipality from ac quiring frontages and that Mr. Kore had also put on the file another plaint on behalf of himself and other members of the Associa tion for a similar purpose. It was explained that the authority conferred on the Municipal ity to acquire land outside the roadline could only be used for the purpose of making or improving or widening a road and all the English authorities showed that unless the Municipal Act gave special powers to the Municipality to acquire particular and sche duled lant for the purpose of recouping the cost of the road, no such power as was claimed by the present Commissioner under Section 296 could be validly claimed. It was resolved that the legal action taken by the Committee be confirmed and that the Committee be authorized to take up the action up to the Privy Council, if necessary.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

SECOND DAY'S IMPRESSIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

My experience of this Council has generally been that the Viceroy presides over its meetings only on two occasions—the opening day for reading out his carefully prepared speech, and the closing day for bidding the members farewell. I was, therefore, not a little surprised to find the august person presiding also on the second day when there were some important addi tions to the Non-official strength. The Hon. Mr. Patel who has recently returned from England in utter "disgust" looked very much improved in health and his weather beaten Turkish red cap has been faithfully following him. A herculean task it was for me to convince some of my friends in the gallery that Mr. Patel was not a Mahomedan but a Gujrati Hindu although his dress and beard indicated otherwise. His is a sort of grim countenance and reserved bearing quite unlike those of his Behar colleague who would indiscriminately go to every one in the Council for some tete-a-tete often accompanied by astounding peals of laughter. But I should not forget the "Surrender-Not" of Calcutta whose padree-like appear ance more than anything else attracted the attention of the visitors who began to sing in praise of his oratorical powers.

A Farce.

The moment the Viceroy stepped in, the members arranged themselves in perfect order like students at the sight of their master, and no sooner had silence prevailed then the assistant herald of the last Delhi Durbar, I mean Sir Umar Hayat, said: "I beg to ask question 'no one' which expressed his apprehensions about franchise to exsoldiers. The Reforms Commissioner (the Governor-designate of Assam) succeeded in satisfying the member that in framing the rules the Parliament was actuated by a desire to recognise their services. Sir William Vincent was practically honey-combed by Mr. Sinha who bombarded him with several questions on the aftermath of the Punjab affair. The most important of them related to the hero of Jalianwallah Bagh, and the Home Member threw the Non-officials into surprise by stating that Dyer would get £900 from the Indian exchequer as he had "qualified himself for full pension"!! This statement accompani ed by the further reply that Government marked their sense of disapproval of his conduct by removing him from his appoint ment, sounded in effect a bit paradoxical to some who were anxiously expecting a supple mentary question to remove this ambiguity, but the Patna barrister drifted on to the next question. In this at least he made up for his shortcomings by availing himself of the right of further query. We all know how some Moderate organs have lavished their praises on the successor of Sir Sankaran Nair for his "minute of dissent" on the Hunter Report, but the Home Member broke the ice by saying there was "no minute of dissent, but only that the Educa tion Member's views on certain points were embodied in the Government of India's Despatch." This convulsed the member who burst forth with a searching query on the subject which was however easily set aside by the most laconic reply "I have nothing further to add." Thus exposed by his own colleague, the Punjabee Executive Council lor was evidently feeling his position very uncomfortable and seemed as if to pray within himself, "O God, save me from my friends." A little later, however, he was found to be in high glee and engaged in conversation with Sir Thomas Holland, pre sumbaly because of the thought that for five years to come no one can shake his position in the Government nor touch his Rs. 80,000 per annum. I need not go into every Non-official question: suffice it to say that the most unceremonious way in which they are dealt with on the cross bench only streng thens the general belief that the Council is nothing but a farce.

The Racial Bar.

The Legislative Bill of fare for the day was more than usual, most important of them relating to the Auxiliary Force, the Territorial Force and the Aligarh University Bills. The Commander-in-Chief in initiat ing the first reading of the first-mentioned Bill read out a long type-written speech of about eight pages with a hurry which was perhaps intended to cover its sins of omission and commission. But the defects in the Bill, especially those relating to racial dis crimination were too glaring to be left unnoticed even by so sedate an Hon. as Mr. Sastri who was very vigorous in noting down his points of attack. And no sooner had his Excellency finished his speech, then up rose the successor of Gokhale to criticise the Bill. But the Viceroy who had been keenly observing the erstwhile member of the Esher Committee drawing out a typed speech from a small tin box (which, by the way, he considers as his portfolio) called out the name of "Sir Umar Hayat". The "loyal Punjabee" stood up like a coachman of some Royal Family and was struggling with the pronounciation of some words contained in that most original speech of his, when precocious youth was heard to remark rather very pertinently. "He does not seem to know the A. B. C. of the English language." On hearing this apt criticism the gallery was transported into laughter. The Registrar of the Legislative Department took notice of this ebullition, but what could he do from below except to look up with an angry countenance? The gallant Knight, however, waded through an im penetrable mass of difficult words, the substance of which was that compulsion must be resorted by Europeans and Anglo-Indians in order to protect their own lives and the lives of loyal Indians whose position in the coming Reform Scheme which was handing over the administration to a few agitators would be a miserable hell. Mr. Sastri whose equanimity was further dis-

(Continued on next page.)

ARTS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

OPENED BY DEWAN OF BARODA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 6.

The ceremony of opening of the Arts College for Women in Gujarat was performed by Mr. Manubhoy Nandlal Mehta, Dewan of Baroda, here on Sunday last.

Mr. Mehta in the course of his speech said:—

Thirty years ago I was called upon to inauguarate the first Law College for Men in Gujarat at Baroda; to-day it has fallen to my good fortune to be associated with the inauguration of the first Arts College for Women in the province. Bombay has been in travail for the institution of a Women' College since the times of Sir George Clarke; but Ahmedabad has snatched the honour of pioneering this very worthy cause and I congratulate with all my heart the devoted and selfless band of enthusiastic workers who have brought about this achievement at great self-sacrifice; and yet can we congratulate ourselves for this slow and tardy progress? It has taken one full generation for the idea to take shape.

WHAT RETARDS FEMALE EDUCATION.

"If we turn to the examination of the causes that have retarded this advancement of the cause of female education in this country it would not be difficult to lay our finger on the chief difficulties we have to combat. The abysmal ignorance which still reigns in the minds of the vast majority of our country women presents a task that would astound the stoutest heart of any educational reformer. The social handicap under which our women suffer only accentuates the evil. The inferior social status of our Indian woman and our social customs of early marriage, enforced widowhood and feminine disabilities have so far prevented the rays of intellectual enlightenment and moral culture from penetrating into the minds of one half of our population. The progress of a nation with such a heavy drag must necessarily be slow. The Gujarat Kelavani Mandal deserves our gratitude for shouldering this herculean task of raising the fog from off the minds of our Gujarat women of the future and no problem can lay claim to our undivided attention with greater insistence than the problem of providing means of higher education for our daughters and sisters.

The Dewan then referred to the progress of education in Japan and said the aim of university ought to be to educate women firstly as human beings; secondly as members of a community or a nation and thirdly as women. After alluding to the several types of education necessary for a Women's College or University, he continued:—

"The usefulness of the study of morals in a school is very often questiontd. It is considered extremely doubtful if the sing song recitation of copy book precepts of morality produces any wholesome or salutary effect. On the contrary familiarity breeds contempt and the moral adages fail to evoke any response at the critical time. This criticism is no doubt valid when the morality taught is only a passive receptivity.

STUDY OF THE SUBLIME AND BEAUTIFUL.

"To the list of differential subjects specially calculated to evolve the feministic accomplishments I would recommend the addition of the subject of aesthetics—or a study of the sublime and the beautiful. With a proper study of music and painting the study of aesthetics would add to the adornment of female life. The study of etiquette, or feminine department, not of course carried to the extreme of the Japanese tea ceremony, in which every step is measured, and every pause artistically adjusted to the length of directing every finger, is also a useful embellishment and would add to the sauce of life. A thorough study of domestic sciences and household arts in all their branches of dietary, textile, housing, home hygiene, child welfare and maternity is also of the highest importance to a woman. It is the science of home making and every woman ought to study the art of making happy the home she is destined to preside over when she marries. Of vocational education, manual arts, sewing, knitting and embroidery are most popular. We should also attach a pedagogics class or a normal school for women, to turn out women teachers. The profession of teaching ought to supply a useful occupation to many of our women—especially to widows—and it would enable them to earn a living. I would however suggest that our colleges for women or the university for women should supply a medical school, where lady doctors could be usefully trained up for ministering to the needs of their afflicted sister."

Concluding the Dewan said:—

"The College that I am asked to inaugurate to-day is to be the pioneer of this spread of higher education among women. I picture to myself in the near future the establishment of a University for women in Gujarat; for surely there is scope for many such institutions in this great country. I have the highest respect for Professor Karve, who has founded the Women's University at Poona and to which your college is to be affiliated; but the ideals of women in Gujarat are different. They may not be satisfied with the provision of one University regulated more by considerations of the economic struggle of life, they may require an academy governed by higher claims of general culture and refinement."

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(Continued from previous page.)

turbed by this monstrous effusion took his cudgels at both this Punjabee and the mover.

Mr. Sastri's Attack.

There was warmth and vigour in his spirited, though cool and calculated, attack, and, after expressing his rightous indignation at the most objectionable perpetuation of racial distinction, "implored"—mark the word—his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief who is about to hand over his office to Lord Rawlinson to state the *raison d'etre* of this policy. Among these who took part in the debate were Messrs. Khaparde and Sinha. The former with his usual humour dismissed the outbursts of the nominated member from Punjab as unworthy of being noticed, while his Assam colleague deplored that he was still a Colonel and of no higher military rank. Mr. Sinha gave an even more crushing reply by asking whether Mr. Sarma and Dr. Sapru who had been appointed to the Executive Council belonged to any band of agitators. This excellent hit directed to the very face of the member sitting to his left, created a perspiring effect on the irrepressible Knight and the assembly presented a scene which we are accustomed to witness in a cinema before Charlie Chaplin. The Commander-in-Chief prided that he was not ashamed of the progress of his department's activities and, "actuated by a desire not to import further heat into the discussion" assured that the question of racial feeling never entered his mind. This sop evidently appeased the shining light of moderation from Madras who forthwith sang in eulogy of the Commander-in-Chief's sympathy and consideration towards Non-official representation. If Mr. Sastri had really felt aggrieved of the racial distinction he ought to have demanded (not implored) his Excellency at once to expunge the blot from the Bill. But no, he would not do that, but praise him in the face of an assault on our self-respect,—a praise which Mr. Patel rightly greeted with cynical cheers in the Council. Eventually, however, the Bill was referred to the Select Committee on which the two Indians were not those who spoke on the Bill, including of course the grateful Mr. Sastri or his now-a-days ally Mr. Umar Hayat but Sirdar Sundar Singh Majithia and the Hon. member who is not in the Council but "in the fastnesses of Oudh" (to borrow Sir George Lowndes from the Indemnity Bill debate). Of the English members on the Committee there are some whose occult merit for the selection lies in their mystic silence.

Territorial Force Bill.

The Territorial Force Bill was next introduced by the Commander-in-Chief who again delivered a manuscript speech which concluded by stating that if the Council did not like the scheme he was prepared to defer all action until the next session. The speech over, the Viceroy left the chair which was occupied by Sir George Lowndes. There was much speculation as to why and whereto Lord Chelmsford left the Council so hurriedly in the course of the debate, and while I was thinking of the news of Willoughby murder, another was suggesting something else, but in the end it transpired that he went out fishing. So fishing was more important to the Viceroy than the Territorial Force Bill or even the University Bill. Of course, I say this subject to correction. Whatever that might be, Mr. Banerjea who is not tired of speaking on behalf of "the educated classes," gave his whole-hearted support to the Bill and delivered himself of all the emotional platitudes which he used to utter from the Congress platform. "Self-Government and self defence must go together" said the trumpet voice of India and repeated the expression so many times perhaps for want of better argument and knowledge of the Bill that the Council burst in laughter. Dr. Sarbadhikari followed his leader in his enthusiasm over the Bill, while their "cooperation" colleagues Messrs. Sastri and Sinha refused to take the same roseate view of the matter, the latter being alarmed of the dangerous "ifs" and "buts" contained in the mover's speech, and both demanding the passage of the Bill during this session. The Bill was then introduced.

When the Council adjourned for lunch, Mr. Banerjea ran to the Commander-in-Chief and shook hands with him. Why he did so, is a question which I would leave to the speculators, but I must point out that his Excellency did not leave him till about five minutes after.

On the members reassembling after lunch. Mr. Shafi introduced the Aligarh University Bill which was a great improvement on the Benares Act in the light of the Sadler Report. The speech was well-thought out and indicated a spirit of Hindu-Moslem unity that has dawned even on the Education Member and was an excellent contrast to his speeches on the Dacca Bill after Pandit Malaviya's criticisms. Dr. Sorbadhikari's exposition was very learned, on hearing which Mr. Banerjea who had no opinions of his own to offer wanted the Doctor's name to be put on the Select Committee in order to take away the gas in him, as otherwise it meant endless number of amendments in the Council. The assembly was again transformed into a laughing body, and who could laugh more than Mr. Banerjea? Two Mahomedan members congratulated the Educaton Member who was so pleased with his own achievements that he at once fell in with Mr. Banerjea's proposal, the Bill being referred to Select Committee. The Council then adjourned.

A public meeting of the residents of the Rajkot town and civil station was held on the 2nd instant at Rajkot to give expression to the pain and anxiety, with which the people view the export of milch and other useful cattle from Kathiawad to foreign countries and to request the rulers of the different states and the Agent to the Governor to take steps to prevent such export and secondly to request the Government to give up for ever the project of opening the proposed slaughter-house at Ratona, which at present has been given up temporarily in response to public opinion.

SITUATION ON N. W. FRONTIER.

ATTACK ON OGHI CAMP REPULSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

Communique:—Owing to excitement and unrest in the Mansehra Tehsil, Hazara District, which had spread to the Black Mountain tribes, a small force consisting of two Sections 26th Mountain Battery, detachments of 2/5th and 2/6th Gurkha Rifles, one Section 21st Mountain Battery and the 3/6th Gurkha Rifles was moved up to Oghi and Mansehra from Abbottabad. The camp at Oghi was attacked on the night of the 29th and 30th August by a large body of tribesmen but the attack was beaten off without difficulty and with considerable loss to the enemy, our only casualties being four mules wounded.

On the 31st bodies of tribesmen collected on the Hills north-east of Oghi and we had five casualties from sniping the same night, when another half hearted attack was made on the camp. Next morning the enemy withdrew and were successfully shelled during their retirement. Aeroplanes co-operated. On the 1st September the tribes apparently acted without any cohesion and on no organised plan. Since the 1st September there has been no fighting and the majority of tribesmen have now dispersed to their homes. There is still some excitement among certain tribes across the Border but this appears to be dying down and there are no signs of its spreading to neighbouring tribes.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The Government of Mysore have invited subscriptions for a 6½ per cent. loan of 100 lakhs to be issued at 99 or 1 per cent. discount free of both British Indian and Mysore Income tax. Interest will be paid half yearly on 1st October and 1st April, and interest to 30th September will be paid at the time of delivery of the Bonds which will be issued for sums of 12½, 25 Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000 and so on up to Rs. 1,00,000 and the loan will be repayable at par on 1st October 1940. The Bonds will be in the form of Promissory Notes transferable by endorsement, the principal and interest are secured on the Revenues and Assets of the Government of Mysore. Arrangements have been made by which applications can be received by the Presidency Banks of Madras and Bombay and their branches and the Eastern Bank Ltd., Calcutta and Bombay and the National Bank of India Ltd., Madras.

2. With a view to reach investors with even small savings, bonds of such low denominations as Rs. 50, 25, Rs. 12-8 have been offered. Making allowance for the discount of 1 per cent. the issue price of these bonds is Rs. 49-8, Rs. 24-12, Rs. 12-6 respectively.

3. The Bank of Mysore is prepared to lend money to persons desirous of investing in the Mysore loan. Applicants have to pay 3 per. cent. in cash and the balance of 96 per cent. of the loan will be advanced by the Bank for repayment in 24 monthly instalments. The Bank will charge 6½ per cent. i. e., the same rate as that which the loan itself carries. Rs. 65 lakhs have already been subscribed within the State.

A Meeting of Maratha backward communities was held at Lamington Road, over 4,000 taking part in the gathering, when Mr. H. A. Talcherkar presided. It was pointed out by the President that masses residing in the cities should cooperate with the Satya Shodlak Samaj in putting down the evil influence which the priesthood maintained in their midst H. H. Chatrapati Maharaja of Kholapur, the Chairman added was the pioneer among Natives States to encourage the "Satya Shodhak Samaja" in its propaganda, especially as this Maharaja had to face oppositio

IS BHAVNAGAR SLEEPING?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I should feel highly obliged if you would insert the following in your widely read daily.

Your Kathiawad correspondent in his "Kathiawad Letter" of the 29th July (vide "The Bombay Chronicle" of the 5th August), has entitled the fifth para as, "Bhavnagar's Sleep" and sarcastically aired his views on Sir P. D. Pattani and his administrative ways.

Either he should be ignorant of, or he might have forgotten all about, the notice issued by the Council of the State Administration of Bhavnagar and published in the Darbari Gazette some two months back, convening a meeting of the members of "the Bhavnagar State Popular Assembly" to meet.

The correspondent, throughout the said para, makes an attack on the personality of Sir P. D. Pattani. Why has he presumed that Sir P. Pattani has been taking no interest in public welfare because public life under him in Bhavnagar did not appear to him, as active and progressive as he expected it to be and not keeping time, pace and harmony with his merely theoretical ideas of reforms? If he so expected, does it not expose him as one quite lacking in practical administrative experience and acumen?

How can this correspondent state that "Bhavnagar is lagging behind, while other Kathiawad States are awaking"? Does he state this on any substantial authority from the Bhavnagar public? Or only because Bhavnagar has not sent out a few reports to the Press of some sort of reforms?

Does he not display his ignorance of the history of other Kathiawad States which have ever followed the best examples of Bhavnagar's past when Sir P. D. Pattani was the 'Mukhya' Dewan of the Bhavnagar State? Does he seriously mean to convey that the wide publicity is the sure sign of the great awakening?—Yours, etc.,

"KRISHNA."
CITIZEN.

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CASE ON EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

MANDAMUS ISSUED TO BENGAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 9.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Chamier, Bar-at-law, on behalf of Haji Abdulah Sahib, merchant, petitioned for the issue of a mandamus to the Board of Revenue in the following circumstances:—

Mr. Haji Abdullah Sahib got an income of Rs. 3,10,000 for the year 1918-19. His standard profit taken on average for four years amounted to Rs. 2 13,000 but his capital at the end of 1919 became Rs. 10 lakhs whereas for the previous four years it had fluctuated between 3 and 4 lakhs. Thus, according to proviso to section 6 B of the Excess Profits Duties Act, the standard profit had to be multiplied by 2½ and then to be deducted from income. The assessee field his account to support the above statements but the Commissioner of Income-tax, on the ground that actual capital for each year was not shown in books though this might have been ascertained from the books themselves, refused to give the benefit of the proviso and assessed excess profits duty of Rs. 44,000.

His Lordship agreeing with Mr. Chemier directed a mandamus to be issued to the Board of Revenue on the question as to what was meant by average capital and whether capital should be shown in books themselves for each year and could not be inferred from accounts themselves.

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING CLASSES

With a view to train Secretaries of Co-operative Societies in the principles of cooperation and in the management of the business of their respective societies, the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute has been holding Senior and Junior Classes in Bombay and several places in the Moffussal for the last few years.

Encouraged by the success of these classes, the Institute made a new departure this year, and held classes in English for the benefit of students attending Colleges and of secretaries and organisers in Bombay. The response received from the lecturers and students was very satisfactory and the experiment proved quite a success. The classes were held for a week beginning from the 23rd of August, and an examination was held on the 30th. Thirty-two College students, twenty local secretaries and organisers, and three representatives from Native States attended the class. A very interesting and instructive course of lectures was arranged, and the Committee was able to receive the assistance as lecturers, of a number of gentlemen well conversant in the theory and practice of Co-operation, (as can be seen from the accompanying printed programme).

The students showed a keen and intelligent interest in the lectures, which was evinced by the number of questions they asked to the lecturers at the end of each lecture. They were then taken round to see the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, and other Co-operative institutions including the Wellingdon Colony at Santa Cruz.

At the end of the course, an examination was held, at which 31 students appeared, out of whom 22 passed. The Institute awarded a medal o to Mr. A. D. Shroff who obtained the highest number of marks.

The whole programme closed fittingly with an At Home given by the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai, the Vice-President of the Institute.

As this series of lectures was found to be very useful, the Institute is considering a proposal to hold fortnightly Continuation Classes for those students who want to specialise in some branch of Cooperation. The Institute also hopes to make the English Class an annual function.

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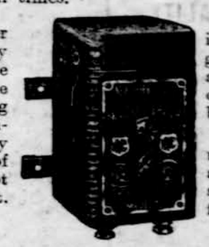

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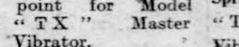

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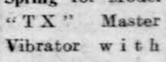

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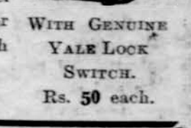

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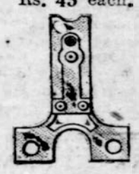

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FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN REFORMS.

FINAL REPORT ON DRAFT RULES.

Te Joint Select Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Lord Selborne to consider the draft rules under last year's Reform Act have now issued a second and final report. The first report dealt with elections, franchises and constitution of the new Legislatures; the present report and the accompanying rules as revised by the Committee prescribe the detailed constitution of the diarchial system of Government set up in the provinces, the subjects to be transferred to the charge of Ministers responsible to the Legislatures and the allocation of finances.

The first point to be observed is that the Secretary of State in Council is divested of his control over transferred subjects, save for such purposes as safeguarding the administration of central subjects, arbitrating between two contending provinces, safeguarding Imperial interests, and determining the position of the Government of India in respect of questions arising between India and other parts of the British Empire. The Committee do not think that at this stage the relaxation of control should be carried farther by statutory mandate.

The Committee take a similar view as to the undesirability of prescribing by statutory rules the extent to which the Secretary of State in Council is prepared to delegate to provincial Governments his powers of control over reserved service—i.e., those in charge of the executive side of the provincial Government. Such delegation should be effected by orders of the Secretary of State in Council. The Committee have, therefore, confined the limiting effect of the rules to expenditure on transferred subjects.

Some reservations, however, are required. The Secretary of State in Council is to retain control over expenditure on transferred subjects which is likely to affect the prospects or rights of the all-India services which he recruits, and will continue to control, and he is to retain power to control the purchase of stores in the United Kingdom. Subject to these limitations only, Ministers are to be as free as possible from external control, and the control to be exercised over expenditure on transferred subjects should be exercised by the provincial Legislature, and that body alone.

The list of subjects transferred to Indian Ministers with certain reservations, include local self-Government medical administration, public health and sanitation, education, public works, agriculture, fisheries co-operative societies, excise, registration, development of industries adulteration, weights and measures, and religious and charitable endowments.

ALLOCATION OF REVENUES.

In regard to the difficult question of the allocation of revenues, the Joint Committee adopt the fundamental features of the scheme formulated by Lord Meston's Financial Relations Committee, which has been strongly criticized, especially in the three Presidencies. The Committee see no reason to differ from these features, and are definitely opposed to making income-tax a provincial asset. They believe that such dissatisfaction as has been expressed is inevitable in distributing resources between a central and provincial Government, and that the impossibility of removing by a stroke of the pen inequalities which are the result of long-standing and historical causes has been overlooked.

But, by way of alleviating the disappointments caused, the Committee ordain approximately a 25 per cent. provincial share of income-tax and supertax receipts. In no case is the initial contribution payable by any province to the Central Government to be increased. The Committee strongly urge that the Government of India, in regulating financial policy, make it their constant endeavour to render the Central Government independent of provincial assistance at the earliest possible date.

On two points the Government of India requested some modification of the Joint Select Committee's report on the Bill last year. They and the local Governments have pointed out that there would be great practical difficulties involved in appointing men with Parliamentary experience as the President of the Provincial Legislatures. The Committee defer to this opinion, but are glad to learn that effect is to be given to their recommendation as regards the President of the Central Legislative Assembly.

The second request was to reconsider the recommendation that if a provincial Executive Council—i, e., the official portion of Government—contains two members with service qualifications neither of whom is by birth an Indian it should also contain two non-official Indian members. The Committee, however, see no reason to change their opinion.

UNLUCKY KATHIAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Political Agents are generally military officers now-a-days, especially after the war times. Kathiawar was lucky in getting Civilians as the Prant officers, but there is none at present nor is any civilian likely to come in near future. Among the military officers, there are some who are really competent and rely very little on their Shirestedars unlike the generality of the military officers. Amongst the very few, we have at present Major L. E. Lang as the Political Agent, Sorath, who has disposed of the heavy and unheard-of arrears ever left by any officers. Unluckily for us, he is to go out of Kathiawar to give place to the military officers who are his seniors.

The senior military officers who are to come to Kathiawar have served in Kathiawar. Why should the officers who have served Kathiawar continue in Kathiawar? Why are they particular to serve the Prant, where they have served for a number of years? There ought to be a change which is always very healthy. Officers of Kathiawar after serving for about four years ought to be sent outside Kathiawar and fresh new spirit ought to be imported by indenting new officers from outside with no prejudices which generally attach to an officer serving in Kathiawar.. When will Kathiawar be uplifted and be freed from darkness?—Yours, etc.,

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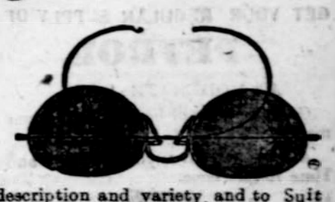

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

Divine Service, Sunday 12th September 1920.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), Woodward Ehat, Hymns 166, 183, 312, 291, 5-30 p. m, Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Cantiicles *Woodward* "A" Hymns 13, 207, 274. Collections for Church 9xpenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and 6vensong at 4-45 p.m. Daily. Holly Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday's Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—Eglish Services—8-0 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon; Collections for CChurch Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays).

St. Mary the Virgin, Part I—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 7-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujarati Service at 2-30 p.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi and Gujarati). 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujerathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—8-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses: 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m. (Week days: 6-30 a.m. 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7, 8, and 9 a.m. Evening Service at o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass: 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Pali Hill, Bandra—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30 6-30. 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum, Back Rod.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla; 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12-15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH.

St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

MYSOCHROME TANNERIES AND RATONA SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request you to kindly insert the following few lines, in your esteemed column as they concern the public interest and the Indian trade.

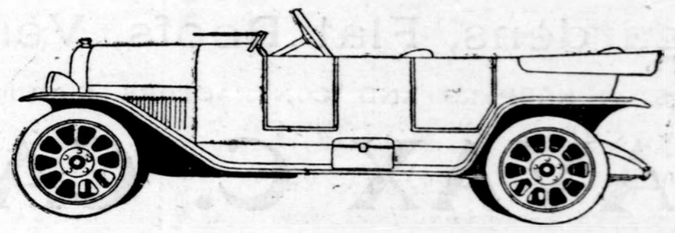
It seems that the Ratona Slaughter-House and a tannery attached to it are working out very ruinous misunderstanding among the people which is detrimental to the progress of India and the Indian trade. There exists an impression in some circles, that the tanneries have the slaughter-houses attached to them, and the people ask me whether the Mysochrome tanneries, in which I am interested, have anything to do with such slaughter-houses. I have to emphatically assure the public that we have no connections whatsoever, with any such slaughter-houses. The very idea of slaughter-house is hideous and no Hindoo shall ever entertain such an idea even it would pay immensely. The slaughter-house would not be a paying concern if started merely to get hides for tanning purposes. For example, a sheep, or goat would cost somewhere eight to ten rupee per head and the skins from such animals would fetch one to twe rupees only. The difference and the amount for profit are naturally to be realised by selling meat etc; and it is clear that such difference is more than five times the value of the skins. Thereby it proves that the slaughter-houses are mainly for the meat-trade. What holds good in case of sheep and goat is also true for other animals. The prospects of the Ratona slaughter-house will confirm my statements.

We condemn the Ratona Slaughter-House as much as any Indian would ever do. Such a slaughter-house is a ruin to the country. Leaving the religious and the sentimental question aside any sober mind will admit that by such slaughter-houses, we shall be losing the healthy cattle-wealth of our Motherland every year. India is mainly an agricultural country, and therefore the cattle forms the vital life of her. No Indian born on the soils of India and having the Indian blood in the vein shall ever entertain the evil and suicidal idea of sucking out the vital life of his Motherland and we all connected with the Mysochrome tanneries are Indians. Therefore it need not be mentioned that we all condemn the slaughter-houses and shall never take any interest in them. The objects of our tanneries are fully stated in the memorandum of Association, which will add weight to my above arguments. Our prospectus clearly shows that many more tanneries shall have more than sufficient raw materials to work on, before feeling any necessity for opening an slaughter-houses for the purpose. Our figure will show that raw hides and skins more than crores of rupees worth were exported from British India in 1917-18. The same amount of raw materials can undoubtedly be worked up here to the advantage of the interest of our country, and for the same reason we have started our tanneries.

The importance of leather-trade is well known to all. Other trades including mills engineering firms, railway, workshops, factories, in short, all the concerns where power is used, are wholly dependant on leather goods and they will be paralysed for want of leather. India of to-day as she is trying to get equal voice among the independant countries must be commercially per independent, and she cannot be one without developing her industries. India, therefore must immensely develope the leather trade in India.—Yours, etc.

M. B. HUDLIKAR.

Bombay, Sept. 8.



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Wheels—28" X 1¾ with plated rim built with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
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Bombay, 20th February, 1915.

Dear Sirs,
Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. S. B.

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Nasarwanji P. Karani, Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batlivala & Karani, Share and Stock Brokers).

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Mr. WAGH is now busy making plaster and marble Statues and Busts of Lokamanya.

Also Busts of, among the others, Lord and Lady Hardinge, Lord and Lady Willingdon, Dr. Rabindranth Tagore, Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Besant," made from sittings, are available at, Rs. 3,000 each.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*September* 9, 1920).

Lieutenant M. C. Sinclair, is appointed to be Assistant Resident, Kolhapur, and Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry, vice Captain C. P. Hancock, M. C.

Captain C. P. Hancock, M.C., on relief, to be Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

Mr. V. K. Mangalvedhekar is appointed with effect from the date on which the temporary appointment of Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Bijapur expires, to act as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bijapur.

The appointment of Mr. N. D. Gharda, Deputy Registrar and Sealer, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, to act as Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, vice Mr. A. F. Kindersley, transferred, has been confirmed.

Mr. S. R. Vaishampayan, Acting Mamlatdar of Shahada and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of West Khandesh, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

With effect from the 15th September, 1920, the following appointments have been made:

Mr. R. N. Nadgir, Subordinate Judge, Sangola and Malsiras, to be Subordinate Judge Hukeri.

Mr. S. M. Kaikini, Acting Joint Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, to act as Subordinate Judge, Sangola and Malsiras.

Mr. S. M. Kaikini, Acting Joint Subordinate Judge, Gokak, to act as Joint Subordinate Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. Chandiram Kotumal in addition to his present duties to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Larkana, vice Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The privilege leave for one month and ten days granted to Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is extended up to the 3rd September 1920 (inclusive).

Mr. D. A. Thomson is appointed to act as Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency, during the absence of Mr. W. E. Copleston on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. R. P. Dalley, on return from leave, is appointed to be Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara.

Mr. M. C. Kelkar, District Deputy Collector, to be Assistant Settlement Officer in connection with the revision settlement of the Jalgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District, for a period of four months with effect from 1st November, 1920.

Mr. R. S. Athavle, District Deputy Collector, to be Assistant Settlement Officer in connection with the revision settlement of the Koregaon, Khatav and Man Talukas of the Satara District, for a period of six months with effect from 1st November 1920; and Mr. C. G. Marathe, District Deputy Collector, to be Assistant Settlement Officer in connection with the revision settlement of the Khanapur Taluka of the Satara District, in addition to his own duties, for a period of four months with effect from 1st November 1920.

Mr. C. G. Paranjpe to act as Agricultural Engineer to Government, vice Mr. W. M. Schutte proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The Reverend H. Mould, Chaplain of Colaba, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with such furlough as will bring the combined period of leave to two years, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Reverend C. R. Ryall, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, is appointed Chaplain of Colaba, vice the Reverend H. Mould proceeding on leave.

The Venerable C. F. W. Hatchell is appointed Archdeacon of Bombay, vice the Venerable C. M. Barham retired.

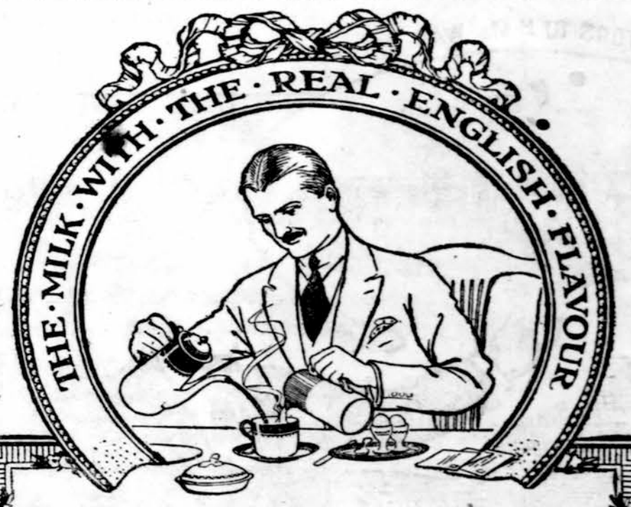
The following appointments are made:—
Mr. H. S. Lawrence, on return from leave, to be Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department, vice the Honourable Mr. P. J. Mead.
The Honourable Mr. P. J. Mead, on relief, to be Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

A STATE KARBHARI'S WAYS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—You and your readers have been strongly criticising and condemning the words of Mr. Emanuel, the Collector of Dharwar, in connection with the late Lokmanya Tilak. But after all Mr. Emanuel is an Englishman and so long as "Englishmen are Englishmen", it is no wonder if he vindicates the bureaucrat, so severely taken to task by the late Lokmanya. But here is the Karbhari of Akalkot State, whom Mr. Tilak has not offended, shaking his ears vehemently when Mr. Tilak is dead, probably because he feels in his veins the sympathetic vibrations of the actions of bureaucrats whom he seems to have made his model in conducting the affairs of the State as Karbhari. The merchants of Akalkot resolved among themselves to spare the income of their most lucrative day of the week, Monday the 9th August, the national mourning day of India in honour of the late Lokmanya, and to spend it on a charitable dinner to the poor on the 12th day, from the demise. The State Karbhari, coming to know it is officiously enquiring as to who it was that moved the proposition and is busy exacting written statements from the merchants. Of course, I wish the merchants will rise to the dignity of their free vocation and silence in no unequivocal tone the meddling intermediary. But the State being very small, and its populace having not been trained in constitutional agitation and having not yet got the boldness to stand face to face with officials, such an action of the Karbhari is calculated to strike terror in the people and some of the leaders are sure of the "evil aspect" of this luminary staying upon them. Mr. Emanuel and other bureaucrats are at least far removed from the real sovereign in whose name they govern the people. But it is a matter for greater wonder when the State Karbhari is playing this mischief without even the knowledge of his Highness, the Rajasaheb of Akalkot. It reflects great discredit on his Highness that such mischief should go on unnoticed. So I hope he will most wisely curb his too forward agent. His Highness, if he know of it, should note that the States of Baroda and specially of Kolhapur stood the least in the way of their subjects expressing their deep sense of grief at the loss sustained in Lok. Tilak's death, not by one city, district or presidency but by the whole of India including the native states, too.—Yours, etc.,

"A WELL-WISHER OF THE STATE."



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Is Indigestion sapping your strength?

That lack of energy, that desire to quit work because you haven't the strength to carry on, is very likely caused by some revolt on the part of your stomach.

Like you, it is tired and listless. Yet it *must* do its work if you are to obtain strength and nourishment from your food, and escape the penalties of indigestion—pains after eating, acidity, flatulence, headaches, biliousness, constipation and lassitude.

You need a tonic to restore your stomach to efficient working order, so that your digestive troubles will disappear, to be replaced by new vigour, new strength, new life.

Obviously, too, you need the best tonic for your purpose, and the ideal stomach tonic and liver invigorator is Mother Seigel's Syrup.

The medicinal extracts of which the Syrup is made act directly upon the organs of digestion, toning them up in a remarkable manner. Test it yourself!

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TESTIMONIAL.
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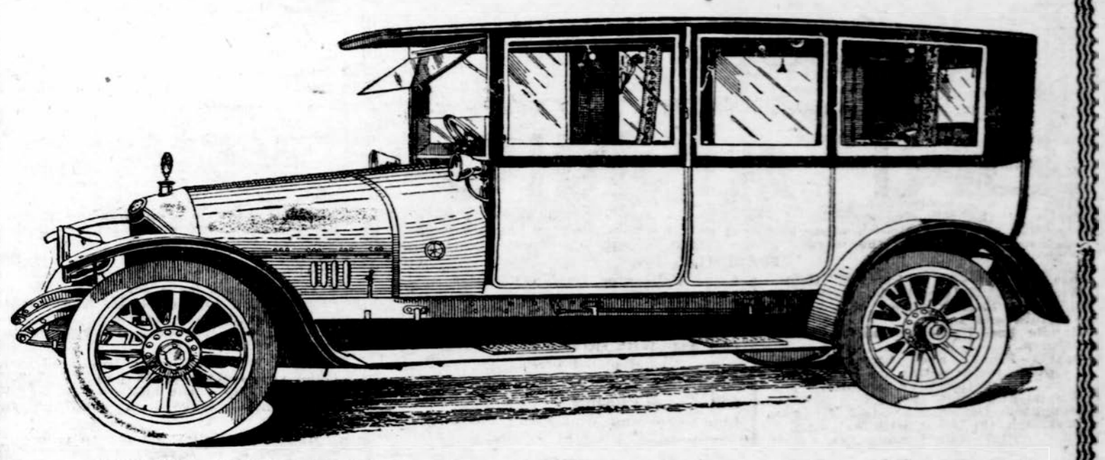

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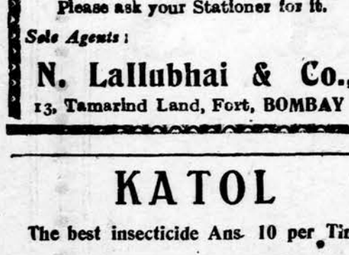

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